

A HOUSE IN THE HAND
IS WORTH THOUSANDS OF
HARD-EARNED DOLLARS IN
SOME OTHER PERSONS' POCKET.
8000 Home Offers in the Big
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH!

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With Associated Press News Service.

VOL. 67. NO. 268.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1915—12 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT

NIGHT

EDITION
FINANCIAL MARKETS
SPORTS

BERLIN HEARS GERMANY WILL ASK ARBITRATION ON LUSITANIA

ROME RIOTOUS AND MARCORA REFUSES TO FORM CABINET

Window Smashed as Crowd Surrounds Austrian Embassy—Milan War Adherents Boisterous.

ROME, May 15.—Giuseppe Marcora, President of the Chamber of Deputies, requested by King Victor Emmanuel to form a new Cabinet in succession to the Salandra Ministry, has refused the commission. It is probable that the King will insist on Premier Salandra remaining in power.

A strike has been proclaimed at Milan as a protest against the course of political events in Italy. Troops are occupying all the strategic points in the city.

LT. GOV. PAINTER GRANTS PAROLE TO W. S. FERGUSON

Action in Case of Man Who Pleaded Guilty Last June to Embezzlement Is Taken Without Recommendation of State Pardon Board.

William S. Ferguson of 5227 Henrietta street, former cashier for the National Drugist Publishing Co., who pleaded guilty last June to a charge of embezzling \$5000 and who used his employers' money in buying and maintaining an \$8000 motor yacht, is at liberty after having served less than a year of his five-year sentence.

His release on parole, without recommendation of the State Pardon Board, is one of a number of such releases made by Lieutenant-Governor Painter in the two weeks that he has been Acting Governor. According to a dispatch from Jefferson City, Painter has paroled 35 convicts since Gov. Major left him in charge of the executive office May 1. He has acted on the recommendation of politicians and private individuals, without regard to the Pardon Board. This is an entire departure from the policy of Gov. Major, who has refused to discuss pardon and parole matters with politicians.

Ferguson's parole was issued on the recommendation of Morton Jourdan, a close friend of Painter, seconded by Circuit Judge Glendy B. Arnold and other St. Louisans.

Led a Dual Existence.
Ferguson, at the time when the State of his financial affairs was discovered, was earning \$150 a month, and his frugal manner of living was a subject of comment among his office associates, who used to say that he wore a suit of clothes three years and a pair of shoes two years.

But on the river front, in outfitting the yacht, as the owner of the fast 45-foot yacht Alamo II, he was quite a different person. He was commodore of the Prairie Yacht Club and his boat was the flagship, behind which the motor craft of wealthy owners would trail in river parades.

He employed an engineer to run the Alamo II, paying him \$75 a month. He would have the engineer take the yacht to Alton on Saturday evenings, and on Sunday he would go to Alton by train, hold his commodore's flag and lead the Sunday procession.

Discrepancy in Books \$21,000.
Ferguson's employer, H. R. Strong, found the shortage in his accounts during a chance inspection of the books, outside office hours, in April, 1912. There was a total discrepancy of \$21,000. Ferguson, on seeing the books disarranged, fled to Seattle, Wash., where he was caught a year later through his fondness for motor boating. He lived in Seattle under the name of "R. E. Morse."

Strong joined in the request on Acting Gov. Painter for the parole. He said he did this because of a plea made to him by Ferguson's wife, Circuit Attorney Harvey refused to join in the recommendation, and wrote the Pardon Board that he was "neutral."

Riotous demonstrations continued in Rome during a great part of the night. There is increased intensity when it was believed that the King had accepted Premier Salandra's resignation. One of the most violent outbreaks occurred in connection with attempts of the crowds to approach the Austrian embassy. A member of the staff of the Nationalist newspaper Idea Nazionale, succeeded in hurling his cane through a window of the embassy, breaking the glass.

Says Alliance Was Denounced.
Gabriele d'Annunzio, addressing a crowd today, said:

"I declare on my honor that the Triple Alliance was denounced by Italy, May 4." At a meeting in Borghese Square 30 speakers, most of them deputies, made addresses in favor of war. A resolution was passed to the effect that the people of Rome believed the country to be in danger and would prevent with all means at their disposal "the sacrifice of national honor."

When the people in Milan heard that the Salandra Cabinet insisted on resigning, a gathering of 50,000 men and women protested with great violence. There were cries of "Down with the parliamentary Camorra!" "Death to Emperor William!" "Death to Giolitti!" "Hurrah for the war!" "Hurrah for the revolution!" "Down with all traitors!" Leaflets were distributed on the streets bearing the words, "Death to Giolitti!"

The Count of Turin, a cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, left the Royal Palace on foot. He was recognized and hissed and a threatening mob surrounded him, crying "Down with the monarchy!" "Long live the republic!"

Son of Garibaldi Speaks.
Sante Garibaldi, a son of Gen. Riccardo Garibaldi, who has been fighting with the French, harangued the crowd in Milan and declared "If the Government refuses to go to war against Austria, my family will lead the people on the barricades."

There is no doubt that Salandra is one of the most popular figures in Italy among the people. He was widely cheered yesterday afternoon while driving to the Chamber of Deputies to confer with Signor Marcora. Soldiers and their officers joined in the demonstration.

Prince Scipione Borghese, head of one of the foremost families of Rome, indicated yesterday that he favors war when he sent from his palace to Borghese Square a large Italian flag to be carried at the head of the crowd which was wildly applauding Salandra.

A Double Header

Complete score of two advertising games played in St. Louis Thursday and Friday of this week. POST-DISPATCH alone vs. Globe-Democrat, Republic and Times, its three nearest opponents, combined.

Two Days Score			
OF LOCAL MERCHANTS' ADVERTISING			
POST-DISPATCH	Thursday	Friday	195 cols.
alone tallied	103 cols.	92 cols.	
Globe, Republic and Times combined tallied	81 cols.	77 cols.	158 cols.
Excess in favor of the POST-DISPATCH for both days, May 13th and 14th			37 cols.

One day, two days, one year, two years, it's always the same. The POST-DISPATCH WINS THE PENNANT with amazing regularity.

Cause:
CIRCULATION THAT SELLS GOODS

Copies sold last Sunday	353,936
Average for the week ending May 9th, daily and Sunday	204,597

"First in Everything"

YOUNG WOMAN HELD BY POLICE AS SAFE ROBBER

When Arrested With Man She Carried "Jimmy," Sledge and Burglar's Chisel.

SHE IS WIFE OF CONVICT

Prisoner's Husband, Tony Ortell, Is Serving Two-Year Term in Penitentiary.

A young woman, who was arrested at 4 o'clock this morning at Vandeventer and Evans avenues and locked up at the Deer street station on the charge of being a safe robber and who said she was Miss Grace Morris, a hair dresser, 22 years old, of 431 Alaska avenue, was identified shortly before noon at police headquarters as the wife of Tony Ortell, who six weeks ago was sent to the penitentiary for two years for robbing the safe of the Frank Lind Grocery Co. at Seventh street and Lucas avenue on Aug. 7, 1914.

She is the first woman in St. Louis charged with safe robbing and she was arrested after she had been trailed nearly a mile by a policeman.

A young man who was with her and who also was arrested had in his pocket a partly filled book of trading stamps and \$5.58. They were identified by John H. Simons, a grocer at 3069 St. Ferdinand avenue, as his property. He said he missed that amount of money and the trading stamps from his cash register.

A piece of chisel, fitting to the piece carried by Mrs. Ortell, was later found lying near a safe in Simons' store. An officer who had been making the safe there, but the robbers had succeeded only in knocking the combination knob from the door.

Mr. and Mrs. Allie Clark, who live at 606 St. Ferdinand avenue, diagonally across the street from Simons' grocery, gave the alarm which resulted in the two arrests. They were looking out at the front window of their home at 12:15 when they observed a woman and man step from a back door of the store and walk toward the building.

The woman looked up and down the street and then tapped with her finger on the show window, as if signalling to someone inside the store. Clark slipped out the back way and found Patrolman John McCauley at Sarah street and Easton avenue. When the policeman reached the store the woman and her companion had departed.

Mrs. Clark said she saw the woman walk toward Vandeventer avenue and the man, accompanied by a second man who had been in the store, walk south on Warner avenue.

The policeman ran to Vandeventer and then north to St. Louis avenue. Finding no trace of the woman he doubled back south on Vandeventer. He removed his hat and coat and ran at top speed. At Garfield avenue he saw a woman answering the description furnished by Clark, walking leisurely toward Easton avenue. She was carrying a bundle.

The policeman fell into a walk and shadowed the woman cautiously, believing she would meet her companions soon. At Easton avenue he saw a man turn into Vandeventer from the west and follow the woman.

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

Kaiser Confering With Head of His Navy and the Commander of His High Seas Flotilla



With His Imperial Majesty are (facing the reader) Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of the Navy, and (with his back to the reader) Admiral von Holtzendorff, commander of the high seas fleet.

BANKERS' TRUST DEALS ARE UNDER FEDERAL INQUIRY

Inspectors Seek to Determine Whether Mails Were Misused in Sale of Stock.

Postoffice inspectors have begun an investigation of the Bankers' Trust Co., which failed last summer and went into the hands of a receiver.

The question to be determined is whether misuse of the mails has been made in promoting the sale of the company's stock. There have been intimations that the company padded its reports of earnings with fictitious credits and for several years paid dividends that had not been earned. The inquiry will go into this and an attempt will be made to find out whether, in this connection, false representations were made through the mails.

Postoffice inspectors today refused to discuss what they are doing, but it was learned the investigation is under the direction of Inspector Price.

An audit of the company's books, which was made by a firm of certified accountants at the instance of H. C. Morrow, formerly vice president of the company, who lost heavily in its failure, has been placed in the hands of the inspectors.

A copy of this report is also in the hands of Circuit Attorney Harvey. The Circuit Attorney has been visited by persons who have lost heavily by the company's failure and has been urged to make an investigation. He has said that he will take it up as soon as he can get around to it. He has been in possession of information about some of the company's transactions for the past five or six months.

The Bankers' Trust Co. owned a chain of country banks in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Following its failure it was found to have borrowed heavily from these banks on various kinds of paper.

McADOO AND WILLIAMS ANSWER SUIT OF BANK

Secretary of Treasury and Comptroller Make Sweeping Denial of Charges.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams filed in the District Supreme Court today an answer to the injunction suit brought by the Riggs National Bank, charging them with conspiracy to wreck the institution.

Their answer is a sweeping denial of all the bank's charges.

Both officials presented long affidavits that they did not combine nor conspire to injure the bank, that their actions, which were set forth as ground for the bank's charge, were taken in the exercise of proper discretion and because of conditions and incident in connection with its management, the propriety and sometimes the lawfulness of which they questioned.

MAN BADLY BURNED IN AUTO EXPLOSION AFTER A COLLISION

William Stack, 35 years old, of 3127 Locust street, was dangerously burned by a gasoline explosion caused by the collision of an automobile and a bread wagon at Jefferson avenue and Morgan street at 4 o'clock this morning. He is in the city hospital.

Stack was driving an automobile south on Jefferson avenue and, according to George H. Keller, driver of the bread wagon, he appeared to be trying to overtake another automobile just ahead of him. The first machine passed the bread wagon, but Stack's car struck the wagon, knocking it to the sidewalk.

James Carroll of 2200 Wash. street, who was riding with Stack, was thrown out and bruised. Stack was pinned under his overturned car and when the gasoline tank exploded his clothes were ignited.

Frank Williamson of 3121 Olive street, who was driving the auto ahead of Stack's, stopped his car and with the help of Carroll and Keller, lifted the burning machine from Stack.

The wagon, belonging to the McKinley Bread Co., was nearly destroyed, and the horses was so injured that it was necessary to shoot it.

Williamson took Stack to the hospital, and returned to the scene of the accident, where he was arrested, together with the other two men who were in the car at the time. Stack was ordered held as a prisoner, though hospital physicians doubted whether he could recover.

Keller told the police that Stack and Williamson were apparently racing, and that both were running their cars at a reckless rate. Williamson denied this. Two negroes who saw the accident told the police they thought Keller was to blame.

FAIR, WITH SOMEWHAT LOWER TEMPERATURE

THE TEMPERATURES.			
3 a. m.	74	10 a. m.	84
6 a. m.	78	11 a. m.	86
9 a. m.	82	12 noon	86
3 p. m.	82	5 p. m.	80

WHO'S IT IN ITALY?

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fair weather tonight and tomorrow; somewhat lower temperature late tonight and tomorrow; fresh southerly winds.

Missouri: Generally fair tonight and tomorrow; somewhat lower temperature tomorrow; fresh southerly winds.

Illinois: Generally fair tonight and tomorrow; except probably showers and warmer in extreme north portion.

28 MORE BODIES FROM LUSITANIA AT QUEENSTOWN

Those of Vanderbilt and Hubbard Not Among Them; Baby and a Bride Unidentified.

QUEENSTOWN, May 15.—The bodies of 28 victims of the Lusitania disaster reached here last night. A British torpedo boat unexpectedly put into Queenstown, bringing 12 which had been picked up between 15 and 20 miles southwest of Fastnet—those of seven men, four women and one boy.

The body of A. L. Hopkins, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding Co., was quickly identified, as were those of one of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Crompton of Philadelphia, Mrs. William Crichton of New York, Surgeon F. McDermott of the Lusitania and George Thierigian, a Greek saloon passenger. Three of the bodies appear to be those of members of the crew of the Lusitania.

The tug Storm Creek followed the torpedo boat in, bringing 16 more bodies, 11 men, four women and one boy. Among the first of these to be identified were Robert Edward Dearbergh of New York and G. L. F. Vernon, an oil man of London and New York, and Commander J. Foster Stackhouse, the British explorer.

The bodies of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Elbert Hubbard and other well-known Americans who perished when the steamer was torpedoed were not among the 28.

A baby less than three months old was among the bodies brought in. Another body was that of a beautiful young woman, whose wedding ring showed that she had been married only two days before the Lusitania sailed. Letters found on her body indicated that her maiden name was Anna Hill and that she had resided in Toronto.

Bodies of Nine of the Lusitania's Dead to Be Brought to New York.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The bodies of nine of the Lusitania's dead, including that of Charles Frohman, will be brought to New York aboard the American Line steamer New York, which leaves Liverpool at 9 o'clock tonight, according to a cablegram received here today. The dead are: Charles Frohman of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Plamondon of Chicago, T. B. King of New York, C. T. Brodick of Boston, F. F. Trumbull, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. R. Foley, Trenton, N. J.; Miss Helia, St. Thomas, Ontario; Miss McBright, address not given.

The New York is due to reach this port May 22.

CUNARD REACHES NEW YORK

Passengers of Ordnance Had Merely Heard of Sinking of Lusitania.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The Cunard liner Ordnance reached New York today from Liverpool. The trip was uneventful.

Passengers had heard at sea that the Lusitania had been sunk but had received no details.

HIGH ADVISERS OF KAISER BELIEVED TO FAVOR DIPLOMACY

Washington Note Not Yet Arrived in Berlin and Effort Is Being Made to Get a Trace of It.

LONDON, May 15, 3:22 p. m.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has received the following message from Amsterdam:

"A telegram from Berlin states that the Vossische Zeitung announces that high government circles in Germany favor the submission of the question of the Lusitania's sinking and the difficulties with America arising therefrom to a court of arbitration."

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The suggestion of arbitration contained in dispatches to London and Berlin by way of Amsterdam was received among officials here with the informal comment that such a course was among the considerations which occurred in Washington, but it was pointed out that it probably would not be satisfactory unless assurances were given in the meantime end the submarine warfare on merchant ships was suspended.

Officials pointed out that unless that were done, more lives might be lost while an arbitration board was in progress.

LONDON, May 15.—The Danish steamer Martha was torpedoed and sunk off Aberdeen this morning by a German submarine. Her crew of 18 were saved. She was 232 feet long.

Ambassador Gerard Has Answered 2 Inquiries Since U. S. Note Was Sent

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A cablegram from Ambassador Gerard, in Berlin, sent at 7 o'clock last night and reaching the State Department early today, stated that the Ambassador had not then received the American note. Officials expected further advice soon. Meanwhile they sought to trace the note, which was cabled to Havre, to be sent to Berlin by way of Rome, and hasten its delivery.

Having knowledge from Ambassador Page at Rome that the note was relayed there yesterday afternoon in the Italian lines, officials felt assured that it would surely reach Ambassador Gerard today.

Secretary Bryan has sent two messages to Ambassador Gerard after the note itself left the telegraph offices here—one notifying him that it had been sent and another advising him that it had been arranged to release it for publication at 5 a. m. Friday and therefore to present it to the German Foreign Office as early as possible. Ambassador Gerard acknowledged both.

Intense interest continued today in official and diplomatic quarters as to the probable nature of Germany's reply, but neither the Embassy or the State Department had any intimation as to the feeling in Berlin. Among well-informed diplomats, as well as officials, the belief existed that Germany's reply would afford a means of settlement through diplomacy.

Might Suspend Its Submarine Warfare.

It was thought not improbable that Germany would suspend submarine warfare while the diplomatic discussion was in progress and might suggest that if the British Government notified all its merchantmen to sail unarmed, the right of visit and search would then be exercised to prevent contraband from reaching its destination.

Another suggestion, which was regarded as not unlikely to be made by Germany was that the belligerents give assurances that no contraband be carried on passenger ships. Although the United States has asserted the right of neutrals to travel anywhere on the high seas, even on ships carrying contraband, insisting that the right of visit and search be exercised in accordance with previous rules of international law, the possibility of a discussion of the legal points involved so as to furnish a common ground for an understanding was admitted in official quarters as a likely development.

It was believed Germany might insist on retaining the submarine as a destroyer of commerce, but would offer to make no attacks on oceanic tankers or crew if merchantmen were unarmed and did not offer resistance when encountered.

With the presentation of the note the United States will have submitted its case and Germany is expected to make the next move in the diplomatic negotiations. It is confidently expected that Germany will give the note immediate consideration and send her reply in about 10 days.

In the meantime, in the absence of President Wilson, activity in official circles has ceased pending a possible intimation from Ambassador Gerard of the trend of Germany's reply. However, discussion in diplomatic quarters over Germany's attitude continued today.

Note Solely Engages Official Washington.

Official Washington talks of little else than the note. The practically unanimous approval given it in the editorial comment of the American press, the statement of Governors, Senators and members of the House was reinforced by an incessant stream of messages from persons of every political party and from a variety of organizations. President Wilson told callers yesterday he was deeply grateful and appreciated the patriotic support that was being given to him on every side.

In diplomatic quarters there was wide discussion of the note. Among representatives of the allied powers the document was approved as well as by neutral envoys, many of whom obtained copies from the State Department. The German embassy—the one place where it was natural to look for some

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

AMERICAN PRESS CONTINUES APPROVING COMMENT ON THE NOTE TO BERLIN

PRESIDENT IS RIGHT, ALMOST UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF PAPERS

Belief Is Voiced by Many That Germany Will Comply With the Demands of the United States Government.

Newspapers throughout the country continue their editorially on President Wilson's note. The expressions are universally complimentary and the belief is that the President has taken a firm stand on the right basis. Some of the editorials follow:

The New York World: Whether or not Germany and the United States are at the parting of the ways depends upon the German Government, and upon it alone. The United States is not seeking war with Germany. But it is firmly resolved that Germany must cease making war upon American citizens and American ships.

Nothing else is so important at this time as that Berlin shall thoroughly understand the temper and purpose of the people of this country. At the beginning of the war, the German Government made a ghastly miscalculation of British opinion. With a stubborn stupidity that was well-nigh incredible, it persisted in thinking that Great Britain would never resort to arms to defend or to punish an invasion of Belgian neutrality. We fervently hope that it will not make a similar mistake in regard to the United States.

We do not undertake to advise the German Ambassador about his duties, but the highest service that he can render to Germany and to the United States at this time is to impress upon the official mind of Berlin that President Wilson's note is the voice of the American people. It is not merely a Government that is speaking to Germany through the President, but a nation that is speaking.

There runs through the columns of the inspired German press a strange delusion that in case of hostilities between Germany and the United States, the so-called German-Americans of this country will take sides with Germany, and we shall be torn by a civil war that will leave us helpless. That belief is the inspiration of madness. Berlin could make no graver blunder than to be guided by it in shaping its reply to the President's note.

Foreigners are often deceived by the acrimony of American controversy. They are never more certain to be deceived than when they expect the American people in the face of a national crisis to divide on racial lines.

The true sentiment of American citizens of German blood and German birth is expressed by that noble old patriot, Rudolph Blankenburg, Mayor of Philadelphia, when he says, "I am past 70, but my friends, that is not too old to fight in defense of the flag if necessary." In any issue of war between Germany and Great Britain their sympathies are naturally with Germany. In any issue of war between Germany and the United States their sympathies and their lives will be with the United States. This is their country. Its laws are their laws. Its government is their government. Its institutions are their institutions. Its rights are their rights. Its honor is their honor. Its future is the future of their posterity.

They might regard war with Germany as a civil conflict so far as they are concerned, but some of them have been through civil wars and know what it means and they will not hesitate again to make whatever sacrifices must be made to sustain their country. The real opinion of German-Americans is not expressed by paid agitators, but by men like Rudolph Blankenburg. Berlin can likewise study with profit the expression of allegiance put forth by Herman Ridder and many other passionate defenders of the German cause. In line of national peril the hyphen will be blotted out.

Let there be no misunderstanding of the American mind. Let there be no further delusion on the part of the German Government that in time of war American citizens, whatever their birth or blood, will turn traitor to the United States.

The President is making a final attempt to bring Germany to reason. The American people are unanimously supporting him in that undertaking. We have always been at peace with Germany. We also wish to be at peace with Germany if Germany will let us. The issue rests with Berlin. The responsibility rests with Berlin. The decision rests with Berlin. Nothing can be added to what the President has said except the final plea, the final admonition, the final exhortation that his words are the words of the American people; that his sentiments are the sentiments of the American people; that his determination is the determination of the American people, and that decision the American people have taken is irrevocable.

Brooklyn Eagle: Much more serious is that part of the note in which to all intents and purposes the German Government is told to confine her submarine activities to ships of war. This leaves an opening. It furnishes the Berlin Foreign Office with an opportunity of which it will not be slow to take advantage. What policy Germany shall pursue at sea becomes a matter regarding which this country may make suggestions or take action when the rights of its citizens are invaded. Should a British merchantman be sunk without warning, and all on board be lost, a protest from Washington would be in order only if the lives of Americans were sacrificed. Otherwise would come the espousal of a cause not our own.

We cannot or should not attempt to dictate the conditions under which German submarines shall operate. We can not or should not either dictate or suggest that their activities be circumscribed so long as they are not such as interfere with the rights of the people of this country. And nothing is more likely than that the German Government will have something to this effect to say. Nor is anything less likely than that it will abandon its pursuit of merchantmen.

New York Evening Post: Is there reason to hope that the German Government will try to arrive at an understanding with the United States? Some persons have a rough-and-ready negative. Germany will not budge. She would welcome a war with this country. Of course, if that is true—if insanity in the German rulers has become this acute—there is nothing more to be said. But to consider the supposition too absurd to discuss. As a matter of fact, Germany has shown ever since the outbreak of the war a marked desire to be on good terms with this country.

We refer to the German note of May 11, completely reversing the view before taken of Germany's responsibility for the loss of neutral ships in the "war zone" about the British Isles. It was a step to assure our Government that in case neutral ships are sunk by "submarine" that it is not too old to do this or anything like it. Even if she were able to satisfy the United States in this particular case, there would still remain the enormous difficulty of meeting our insistence upon the abandonment of the whole plan of submarine warfare, as it affects merchant vessels with Americans lawfully on board. To overcome that will take time and thought. It would also involve, one would say, the killing way in the German Government itself. The diplomats of Schrecklichkeit, who have been so long in the ascendant. This may seem highly improbable, and so may the chance that Germany will in any way make the necessary concessions.

All that we need keep in mind is that the decision now rests with her and that she has been of late showing signs of a desire to live at peace with the United States. We go no further at present than expressing the belief that the case is not entirely hopeless, and that the resources of diplomacy have not been exhausted.

New York Mail: These are certainly plain words. They come a little late; the notice to the German Government that America could not countenance a course of action absolutely contrary to the rules, the practice and spirit of modern warfare should have been uttered when Germany, at the beginning of the war, violated the territory and the independent rights of a neutral state. To the maintenance of these neutral rights, as a principle, we were pledged, and we should then have asserted the principles which we now maintain. The principle of neutral rights with President Wilson now asserts the doctrine, and the whole country, at whatever sacrifice, will back him up in it.

New York Evening World: We do not look for war as a consequence of the stand we take. If war comes it will have been thrust upon us by policy of deliberate outrage which we can only regard as fixed. We do not believe Germany so mad as to believe that she can forbid all mankind to question her acts, however barbarous she may be to make them.

New York Times: The German has with remarkable plainness of speech criticized the recent short-

comings of their diplomats. But diplomacy that could not prepare a just and true answer to President Wilson's note would, indeed, be woefully incompetent. The way is made not only plain but easy. That she will "take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare" may with equal confidence be assumed, because the contrary assumption would imply that Germany has cut loose from all restraints of law, that she has made brutality her aim and will kill and destroy who ever comes in her way, friend and foe alike, until the world covers before her and acknowledges her sway. That is too preposterous for anybody's belief. To announce such a determination would array the whole world against her, and the world in arms. Even if she were in dire present peril of utter defeat and overthrow she could not go to that extreme of madness.

The great German people could escape that fate only by driving their present rulers into banishment, by destroying imperialism and militarism root and branch, and by disclaiming approval of the savagery in spirit and in act that had brought them to ruin under the world's denunciation. The Hohenzollern dynasty will not thus write its own doom.

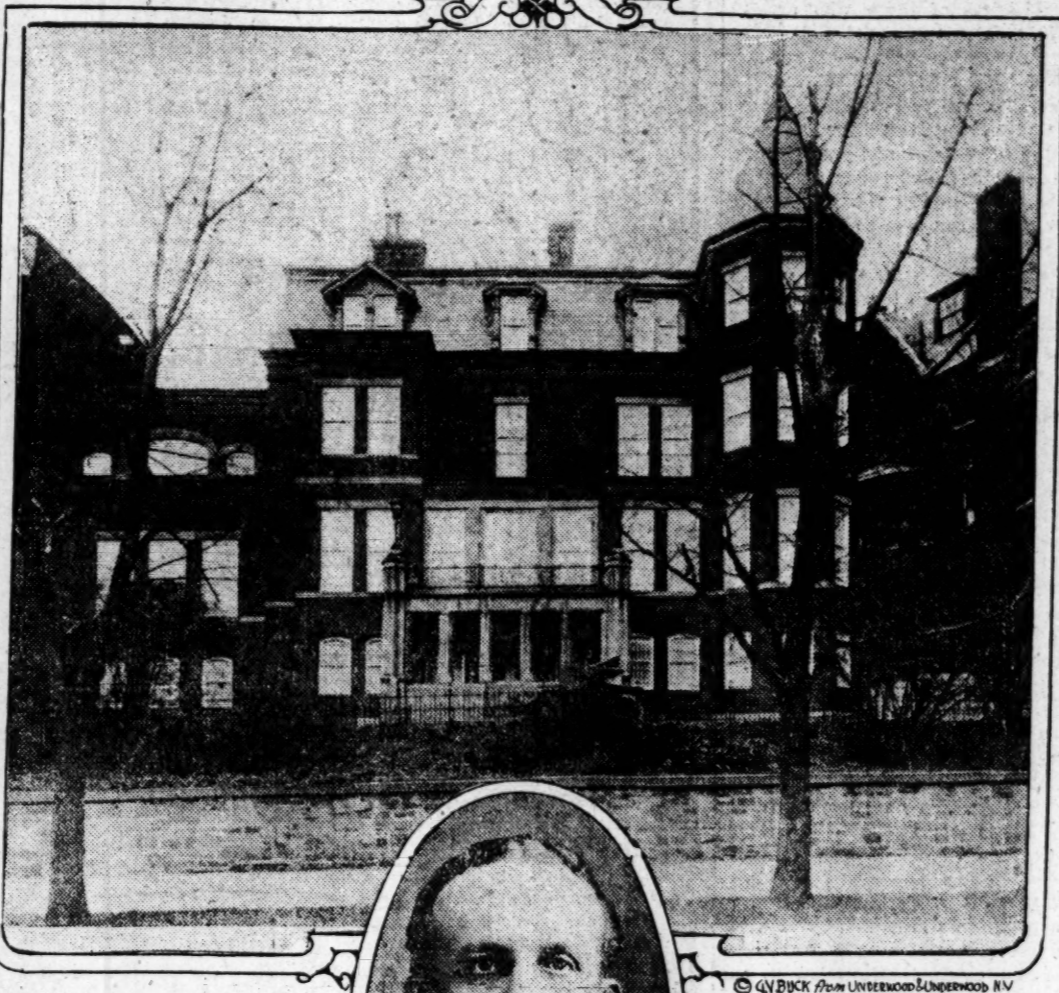
Germany's gain by a frank and full compliance with the terms of Mr. Wilson's note would be instant and immense. She would at once regain much that she has lost in the world's respect by the manner in which from the beginning she has carried on the war. She would thus give token of a determination to hold her place in civilization, there would be no more allusions to her as an outlaw nation. Her loss by refusal of compliance would be no less imminent and its consequences would be appalling. The neutral nations would then understand their duty.

New York American: It is, however unfortunate that the chance for immediate German acceptance of the contents of the United States note should be put in jeopardy by the President's sweeping attack upon the use of submarine in blockading operations.

In a letter so largely made up of absolutely justifiable demands to which any reasonable nation, however hot its war-time temper, might be expected to accede it was a pity to include anything that put "enormous difficulty" in the way of amicable agreement. If Germany were not so sorely beset on every side it is probable that this error in the diplomatic note might lead to serious consequences. As it is, probably nothing more serious will result than a rejoinder which may not be any too palatable to Americans, but which the Administration has to some degree invited.

Houston (Tex.) Chronicle: It is not Germany's right, or England's right or any other warring nation's right that constitutes the crux of this situation, but the right of the United States of America. The President practically asserts that American citizens have the right to navigate the high seas and that they have the right to sail on

German Embassy in Washington, Guarded Now Against Cranks, and the Kaiser's Ambassador



SINCE the critical situation arose between Germany and the United States, Ambassador von Bernstorff has received threats to blow up the German Embassy in Washington. Count von Bernstorff has not been alarmed at all these threats, but to prevent any outward event, the secret service authorities have placed a strong guard about it lest some crank really attempt to carry out the threat.

comings of their diplomats. But diplomacy that could not prepare a just and true answer to President Wilson's note would, indeed, be woefully incompetent. The way is made not only plain but easy. That she will "take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare" may with equal confidence be assumed, because the contrary assumption would imply that Germany has cut loose from all restraints of law, that she has made brutality her aim and will kill and destroy who ever comes in her way, friend and foe alike, until the world covers before her and acknowledges her sway. That is too preposterous for anybody's belief. To announce such a determination would array the whole world against her, and the world in arms. Even if she were in dire present peril of utter defeat and overthrow she could not go to that extreme of madness.

The great German people could escape that fate only by driving their present rulers into banishment, by destroying imperialism and militarism root and branch, and by disclaiming approval of the savagery in spirit and in act that had brought them to ruin under the world's denunciation. The Hohenzollern dynasty will not thus write its own doom.

Germany's gain by a frank and full compliance with the terms of Mr. Wilson's note would be instant and immense. She would at once regain much that she has lost in the world's respect by the manner in which from the beginning she has carried on the war. She would thus give token of a determination to hold her place in civilization, there would be no more allusions to her as an outlaw nation. Her loss by refusal of compliance would be no less imminent and its consequences would be appalling. The neutral nations would then understand their duty.

New York American: It is, however unfortunate that the chance for immediate German acceptance of the contents of the United States note should be put in jeopardy by the President's sweeping attack upon the use of submarine in blockading operations.

In a letter so largely made up of absolutely justifiable demands to which any reasonable nation, however hot its war-time temper, might be expected to accede it was a pity to include anything that put "enormous difficulty" in the way of amicable agreement. If Germany were not so sorely beset on every side it is probable that this error in the diplomatic note might lead to serious consequences. As it is, probably nothing more serious will result than a rejoinder which may not be any too palatable to Americans, but which the Administration has to some degree invited.

Houston (Tex.) Chronicle: It is not Germany's right, or England's right or any other warring nation's right that constitutes the crux of this situation, but the right of the United States of America. The President practically asserts that American citizens have the right to navigate the high seas and that they have the right to sail on

Philadelphia (Pa.) Evening Telegraph: That note has fully met the expectations of every true and patriotic American who has looked to his Government to assert and guard the rights which belong to it as a neutral nation. As the President has met the emergency and responded courageously to the demands of his people, so do the people now respond in his support. He is right.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) Press: While presenting the situation unequivocally, the President wisely opens the way for negotiations for settlement and reparation. The German Government enters upon a friendly feeling and with evident desire to avoid the supreme arbitrament.

Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal: The strength of President Wilson's note lies beneath the surface. Outwardly it is almost too calm, but upon examination, it is seen that the formal civility of expression is in reality a mask for a grave and final proposition to the Imperial German Government. And then comes the last strong paragraph. "Could the President have said more?" The American people will stand by these words.

Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post: The note is a refreshing summons back to the code of civilization. It is difficult to see how Germany can view it any other way. Jacksonville (Fla.) Metropolis: This note will go down in history as the most dignified, diplomatic, yet plain and specific expression of our Government that has ever been sent to a foreign power. It must impress not alone the German Government, but the neutrals of the world, that America stands for the freedom of the seas; it stands for a cessation of that piracy that prowls the seas, seeking whom it may devour, enemy or neutral. It will be appreciated by every real American.

Dallas (Tex.) Times-Herald: The principles of warfare which German submarines have practiced are poles apart. Can they be brought together so as to insure the safety of innocent Americans at sea? Manifestly, all Americans stand solidly behind the President.

Toronto (Ont.) Evening Telegram: The Lusitania message represents Woodrow Wilson at his best. The protest is a noble and quietly phrased state paper. The restraint of President Wilson's style is wasted on Germany.

Savannah (Ga.) News: The President's note is firm in tone, but friendly. It maintains the attitude that the German Government would be held to strict accountability for further acts of submarine aggression.

Columbus (O.) Dispatch: It was probable that this crisis in the voice of the nation crying against the horrors of war. It was a great duty and he has performed it admirably.

Memphis (Tenn.) News-Sentinel: His (the President's) words are weighty and well considered. His position is lofty, humane and patriotic. Those who endeavor to misinterpret his message or will find the country defaced from them as much as it was when they tried to drive the President into rash and hasty action.

Atlanta (Ga.) Journal: Quiet and civil in tone, the President's note to Germany is positive, and far-reaching in its import. It is more than a protest against German wrongs, and an assertion of American rights. It is a demand that those wrongs be recompensed and promptly discontinued, and those rights be diligently respected. It is the voice of law and humanity lifted in solemn warning against lawlessness and savagery. It is the voice of the American people proclaiming in terms unmistakable their conscience and their will.

New Orleans (La.) Daily States: President Wilson's note to the German Government will meet the just expectation of the American people. It loses nothing of its force; the rigidity of its insistence upon American rights is mitigated in nowise by the diplomatic unanimity in which its terms are couched.

Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appellate: The President, in words that no one can fail to understand, declares that this Government will not permit any abridgement of the rights of its people. . . . Woe to those who seek to abridge our lawful rights and their free exercise and enjoyment. . . . The American Government could not expect that in a position to do away with the underhand campaign. Therefore it is with a good deal of anxiety to be remembered that the Washington letter does with the word that the Imperial German Government could not expect that in the United States will neglect anything in the protection of the rights of its citizens and the freedom of the seas.

German Daily Gazette, Philadelphia: To express any form of criticism of President Wilson's note at this time is not our province. It would be wanton to agitate a conflict between the two countries. For this reason citizens of this country—and we make no distinction between native-born and naturalized—should avoid anything which might tend to increase the present tension.

Chicagoer Press: The American Government has not only the right, but the duty to provide security for the lives of American citizens, and to enforce it with all possible means. In this right every American citizen will sustain the Government with patriotic zeal. If for Americans there were no other way open but through the war zone, and if traveling Americans had no other back at their disposal than British ships, our Government would be justified in demanding that Germany leave those boats alone.

Chicago Abend Post: The demands made upon Germany in the note, and the reasons given for these demands, furnish clear and convincing proof that officially the United States has completely sided with England and its allies.

Chicago State Zeitung: What has been claimed for several months past, that this great republic is the ally of En-

GERMAN PRESS OF AMERICA LOYAL TO U. S. GOVERNMENT

Primary Duty Is to Stand By Their Adopted Country, They Declare—Some Criticize President's Note.

The Post-Dispatch presents herewith excerpts from editorials appearing in leading German-American organs upon President Wilson's note to Berlin. There are three striking points in German-American opinion as expressed in these newspapers:

1. Although in many cases with expressions of deep sorrow, all editors agree that the primary duty of German-Americans is to stand by the country of their adoption.

2. With scarcely an exception, German-American editors have abandoned the attempt to excuse or justify the sinking of the Lusitania, and several admit that Germany must be called to account.

3. There is a general feeling that in calling Germany more strictly to account than he has done in the case of Great Britain, the President has shown bias.

St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch: In an editorial entitled "President Wilson's Note," Herman Ridder's newspaper today says: Now, as the submarine boat war has reached its climax with the torpedoing of the Lusitania, the United States again has pronounced its duty to protect the rights of her citizens. That Germany is endeavoring to spare life and property of the neutrals she has emphasized in a note which she addressed to Washington recently. The supposition seems, therefore, to be fully justified that the German Government will make use of the present opportunity offered to her to announce again her willingness to end the war of the submarine against commercial ships.

Thus the way would be paved toward new negotiations. Should they be crowned by success—which is to be desired—then President Wilson would have done his utmost service to the whole world. Even more, the negotiations could be used by a skillful diplomat—and Mr. Wilson has surely proved to be such a man—as an introductory step to end the horrible slaughter to Europe, and the United States, instead of being embroiled in the war, could take the lead in the part of mediator for the blessing of all.

New York Herald: The press of New York which is friendly to England is disappointed with the tone of the American note. In these circles more severity and less consideration was expected. Nevertheless . . . one can hardly conceive that German war leaders—and upon this point it now depends not upon Wilhelmstrasse strategists, in spite of a favorable war situation—will be in a position to do away with the underhand campaign. Therefore it is with a good deal of anxiety to be remembered that the Washington letter does with the word that the Imperial German Government could not expect that in the United States will neglect anything in the protection of the rights of its citizens and the freedom of the seas.

German Daily Gazette, Philadelphia: To express any form of criticism of President Wilson's note at this time is not our province. It would be wanton to agitate a conflict between the two countries. For this reason citizens of this country—and we make no distinction between native-born and naturalized—should avoid anything which might tend to increase the present tension.

Chicagoer Press: The American Government has not only the right, but the duty to provide security for the lives of American citizens, and to enforce it with all possible means. In this right every American citizen will sustain the Government with patriotic zeal. If for Americans there were no other way open but through the war zone, and if traveling Americans had no other back at their disposal than British ships, our Government would be justified in demanding that Germany leave those boats alone.

Chicago Abend Post: The demands made upon Germany in the note, and the reasons given for these demands, furnish clear and convincing proof that officially the United States has completely sided with England and its allies.

Chicago State Zeitung: What has been claimed for several months past, that this great republic is the ally of En-

gland in fact if not in name, seems to be fully established. Now, we German-Americans are in the distressful position of a child who sees its parents fighting. It loves them both, but may have to make a hard choice between them.

Rechtshater (N. Y.) Abend Post: The sympathies of the German-Americans in this European war will be with Germany, but there is no doubt in our mind that every German-American will be loyal to the United States with regard to the decision rendered by the President in this crisis. This does not prevent us from criticizing the Government because the President has gone to the limit in calling Germany to account, while nothing has been done with regard to England's acts in violating international law and inflicting American rights.

Baltimore German Correspondent: The only hope of avoiding a serious conflict lies in the individual American citizen who will travel only on passenger steamers that fly the stars and stripes.

St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch: The part of the note referring to the Lusitania catastrophe had better have been directed to London. England, not Germany, is responsible. England forced Germany to a policy of action of which the Lusitania was a victim. Germany declared its willingness to stop the submarine warfare if England would allow the importation of food, and England contemptuously cast aside the President's mediation.

Volksblatt, Cincinnati: The fundamental error in the President's note lies in his assumption that Germany began the submarine warfare without any reason or justification. Germany was justified in sinking the Lusitania because it was an enemy ship loaded with contraband.

Germania Herald, Milwaukee: The document may be regarded as a masterpiece of style. The standpoint of our administration could hardly have been made more clear. The tone which President Wilson uses is distinctly friendly. All this will not hide from a thinking person the terrible earnestness of the situation. We hope, with President Wilson, that Germany will stand an honorable way out of the dilemma.

Milwaukee Abend Post: We do not remember ever having written an article with a heavier heart. It is the most cruel situation an American of German extraction could be faced with. But we have to preserve our loyalty to the country of our adoption. We can only hope that the German Government may yet find in its answer the tone that will spare us the worst.

Rechtshater (N. Y.) Abend Post: It is the same old story, what England does is all right, what Germany does is another matter. If friendly relations are broken, it will not be Germany's fault. It will be the one-sided pro-British stand of the so-called neutral Government of the United States.

Evansville (Ind.) Democrat: President Wilson's course cannot be regarded without apprehension. The note to Germany demands that established rules of naval warfare be adhered to. In other words, the German navy is accused of having ignored them. This is not borne out by facts. At the present time there is a strong indication in official circles to adopt vigorous tones against Germany, while England's atrocious indifference toward safe-guarding American lives is overlooked. Hope of peace is based on the great spirit of generous compromise that has always marked Germany's diplomacy.

St. Paul (Minn.) Volkszeitung: The stand taken by the President serves notice on our own so-called leaders and the irresponsible jingo press that this country will not go to war without full justification. We are glad to see the President take such a strong stand for upholding the rights of American citizens. We sincerely trust he will demand that hereafter all countries who respect our right to the sacred freedom of the seas. After criticizing England's attitude, expressing a hope that she will be held in "strict accountability" to preserve her "indisputable rights which she has trampled on with utter disregard," the editorial adds: "Whatever the outcome, no matter how great the suffering and mental agony that German-American

citizens would undergo, there can be no question about their loyalty to the Stars and Stripes."

Arbeiter Zeitung, German Socialist Organ, Des Moines "Horn Murderer": The Arbeiter Zeitung, St. Louis German Socialist organ, publishes in its latest issue a vigorous condemnation of the sinking of the Lusitania. The paper quotes an editorial which appeared in the Illinois Staats Zeitung, Chicago, predicting that the sinking of the Lusitania, and saying that German-Americans should begin work of "explanation" in advance of the actual catastrophe.

Commenting on this utterance, the Arbeiter Zeitung says: "In addition to this patriotic German attitude, a hypocritical hope is expressed that no American life will be lost. And all patriotic Germans are urged to make explanations in advance, to justify the impending mass murder on the high seas. Is it to be wondered at that, because of such brutal imperfections, the German Government exists?" The paper then proceeds to praise President Wilson.

Other Ships to Share Fate of Lusitania, Says Cologne Gazette: LONDON, May 15. A COPY of the Cologne Gazette of May 10 has been received here. It contains an editorial headed "To Neutrals." The official connection of the Cologne Gazette, apart from the ordinary government supervision of the press, makes the inference strong that the editorial was inspired by the German Government. The article says: "The Lusitania was to us a hostile ship. To destroy it was our right and duty."

"We are now the objects of bitter rage, and are called home, barbarians and murderers, simply because German Americans and bravery accomplished a brilliant stroke."

"But now the neutrals are warned. They have seen the bloody seriousness of our submarine warfare, and let them abstain from further foolhardiness, for the fate of the Lusitania will be shared by other English steamships, and every neutral who trusts himself to these courts the fate which overtook the passengers of the Lusitania."

"The abuse of the neutral press up to now can be dismissed as an expression of naivete, which was not conscious of the gravity of the affair. If the abuse continues it will no longer be naive, but imperious."

Arbeiter Zeitung, German Socialist Organ, Des Moines "Horn Murderer": The Arbeiter Zeitung, St. Louis German Socialist organ, publishes in its latest issue a vigorous condemnation of the sinking of the Lusitania. The paper quotes an editorial which appeared in the Illinois Staats Zeitung, Chicago, predicting that the sinking of the Lusitania, and saying that German-Americans should begin work of "explanation" in advance of the actual catastrophe.

Commenting on this utterance, the Arbeiter Zeitung says: "In addition to this patriotic German attitude, a hypocritical hope is expressed that no American life will be lost. And all patriotic Germans are urged to make explanations in advance, to justify the impending mass murder on the high seas. Is it to be wondered at that, because of such brutal imperfections, the German Government exists?" The paper then proceeds to praise President Wilson.

Other Ships to Share Fate of Lusitania, Says Cologne Gazette

LONDON, May 15. A COPY of the Cologne Gazette of May 10 has been received here. It contains an editorial headed "To Neutrals." The official connection of the Cologne Gazette, apart from the ordinary government supervision of the press, makes the inference strong that the editorial was inspired by the German Government. The article says: "The Lusitania was to us a hostile ship. To destroy it was our right and duty."

"We are now the objects of bitter rage, and are called home, barbarians and murderers, simply because German Americans and bravery accomplished a brilliant stroke."

"But now the neutrals are warned. They have seen the bloody seriousness of our submarine warfare, and let them abstain from further foolhardiness, for the fate of the Lusitania will be shared by other English steamships, and every neutral who trusts himself to these courts the fate which overtook the passengers of the Lusitania."

"The abuse of the neutral press up to now can be dismissed as an expression of naivete, which was not conscious of the gravity of the affair. If the abuse continues it will no longer be naive, but imperious."

Arbeiter Zeitung, German Socialist Organ, Des Moines "Horn Murderer": The Arbeiter Zeitung, St. Louis German Socialist organ, publishes in its latest issue a vigorous condemnation of the sinking of the Lusitania. The paper quotes an editorial which appeared in the Illinois Staats Zeitung, Chicago, predicting that the sinking of the Lusitania, and saying that German-Americans should begin work of "explanation" in advance of the actual catastrophe.

Commenting on this utterance, the Arbeiter Zeitung says: "In addition to this patriotic German attitude, a hypocritical hope is expressed that no American life will be lost. And all patriotic Germans are urged to make explanations in advance, to justify the impending mass murder on the high seas. Is it to be wondered at that, because of such brutal imperfections, the German Government exists?" The paper then proceeds to praise President Wilson.

Other Ships to Share Fate of Lusitania, Says Cologne Gazette: LONDON, May 15. A COPY of the Cologne Gazette of May 10 has been received here. It contains an editorial headed "To Neutrals." The official connection of the Cologne Gazette, apart from the ordinary government supervision of the press, makes the inference strong that the editorial was inspired by the German Government. The article says: "The Lusitania was to us a hostile ship. To destroy it was our right and duty."

"We are now the objects of bitter rage, and are called home, barbarians and murderers, simply because German Americans and bravery accomplished a brilliant stroke."

"But now the neutrals are warned. They have seen the bloody seriousness of our submarine warfare, and let them abstain from further foolhardiness, for the fate of the Lusitania will be shared by other English steamships, and every neutral who trusts himself to these courts the fate which overtook the passengers of the Lusitania."

"The abuse of the neutral press up to now can be dismissed as an expression of naivete, which was not conscious of the gravity of the affair. If the abuse continues it will no longer be naive, but imperious."

Arbeiter Zeitung, German Socialist Organ, Des Moines "Horn Murderer": The Arbeiter Zeitung, St. Louis German Socialist organ, publishes in its latest issue a vigorous condemnation of the sinking of the Lusitania. The paper quotes an editorial which appeared in the Illinois Staats Zeitung, Chicago, predicting that the sinking of the Lusitania, and saying that German-Americans should begin work of "explanation" in advance of the actual catastrophe.

Commenting on this utterance, the Arbeiter Zeitung says: "In addition to this patriotic German attitude, a hypocritical hope is expressed that no American life will be lost. And all patriotic Germans are urged to make explanations in advance, to justify the impending mass murder on the high seas. Is it to be wondered at that, because of such brutal imperfections, the German Government exists?" The paper then proceeds to praise President Wilson.

Other Ships to Share Fate of Lusitania, Says Cologne Gazette: LONDON, May 15. A COPY of the Cologne Gazette of May 10 has been received here. It contains an editorial headed "To Neutrals." The official connection of the Cologne Gazette, apart from the ordinary government supervision of the press, makes the inference strong that the editorial was inspired by the German Government. The article says: "The Lusitania was to us a hostile ship. To destroy it was our right and duty."

"We are now the objects of bitter rage, and are called home, barbarians and murderers, simply because German Americans and bravery accomplished a brilliant stroke."

"But now the neutrals are warned. They have seen the bloody seriousness of our submarine warfare, and let them abstain from further foolhardiness, for the fate of the Lusitania will be shared by other English steamships, and every neutral who trusts himself to these courts the fate which overtook the passengers of the Lusitania."

"The abuse of the neutral press up to now can be dismissed as an expression of naivete, which was not conscious of the gravity of the affair. If the abuse continues it will no longer be naive, but imperious."

Arbeiter Zeitung, German Socialist Organ, Des Moines "Horn Murderer": The Arbeiter Zeitung, St. Louis German Socialist organ, publishes in its latest issue a vigorous condemnation of the sinking of the Lusitania. The paper quotes an editorial which appeared in the Illinois Staats Zeitung, Chicago, predicting that the sinking of the Lusitania, and saying that German-Americans should begin work of "explanation" in advance of the actual catastrophe.

Commenting on this utterance, the Arbeiter Zeitung says: "In addition to this patriotic German attitude, a hypocritical hope is expressed that no American life will be lost. And all patriotic Germans are urged to make explanations in advance, to justify the impending mass murder on the high seas. Is it to be wondered at that, because of such brutal imperfections, the German Government exists?" The paper then proceeds to praise President Wilson.

Other Ships to Share Fate of Lusitania, Says Cologne Gazette: LONDON, May 15. A COPY of the Cologne Gazette of May 10 has been received here. It contains an editorial headed "To Neutrals." The official connection of the Cologne Gazette, apart from the ordinary government supervision of the press, makes the inference strong that the editorial was inspired by the German Government. The article says: "The Lusitania was to us a hostile ship. To destroy it was our right and duty."

"We are now the objects of bitter rage, and are called home, barbarians and murderers, simply because German Americans and bravery accomplished a brilliant stroke."

"But now the neutrals are warned. They have seen the bloody seriousness of our submarine warfare, and let them abstain from further foolhardiness, for the fate of the Lusitania will be shared by other English steamships, and every neutral who trusts himself to these courts the fate which overtook the passengers of the Lusitania."

"The abuse of the neutral press up to now can be dismissed as an expression of naivete, which was not conscious of the gravity of the affair. If the abuse continues it will no longer be naive, but imperious."

Arbeiter Zeitung, German Socialist Organ, Des Moines "Horn Murderer": The Arbeiter Zeitung, St. Louis German Socialist organ, publishes in its latest issue a vigorous condemnation of the sinking of the Lusitania. The paper quotes an editorial which appeared in the Illinois Staats Zeitung, Chicago, predicting that the sinking of the Lusitania, and saying that German-Americans should begin work of "explanation" in advance of the actual catastrophe.

Commenting on this utterance, the Arbeiter Zeitung says: "In addition to this patriotic German attitude, a hypocritical hope is expressed that no American life will be lost. And all patriotic Germans are urged to make explanations in advance, to justify the impending mass murder on the high seas. Is it to be wondered at that, because of such brutal imperfections, the German Government exists?" The paper then proceeds to

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER, Dec. 12, 1876.
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,
210-212 N. Broadway.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL IN ADVANCE
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$10.00
Daily without Sunday, one year, \$8.00
By CARRIER IN ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS, per
month, 35c. In advance, 30c. per month.
Remit by postal order, express money order or
St. Louis exchange.
Entered at postoffice, St. Louis, Mo., as second-class
matter.

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

Post-Dispatch

Circulation

Last Sunday:

353,936

Equaled Only by
FOUR SUNDAY Newspapers
in the UNITED STATES

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Injustice to Government Employees.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Your editorial in today's Post-Dispatch, headed "Injustice to Good Scrubwomen," is very true indeed. Congressmen like Mr. Igoe, who receives a salary of \$7500 per annum and expenses, should pay more attention to constructive legislation than to a continuous still hunt for place and patronage.

It seems that the majority of our Congressmen (and it seems that Mr. Igoe appears to have fallen into this category) as soon as they are elected proceed at once to organize a machine for re-election and initiate a canvass for a per-political machine for re-election. This species of political Congressmen seldom, if ever, initiates or proceeds to urge any constructive legislation, remedial or otherwise. Never a thought it now appears was given to the many thousands who earn a pittance as scrubwomen, laborers, janitors, letter carriers, postoffice clerks and others who work like "hired hands" at small salaries, while the Congressman draws the salary of a "Prince of Industry" and lives on the fat of the land. Congressman Igoe and other St. Louis and Missouri Congressmen are allowed secretaries at a salary of \$150 per month. These secretaries are not at present doing any work, except drawing their salaries—why not suspend the salaries of these appendages to the Congressman during the vacation period of Congress and make up the deficiency now existing in the several departments at Washington, which you truly say, allege "they didn't know anything about it." Whose business was it to know about it if it were not the Congressmen? Certainly they were told about it, but with a glacially slow attempt to make economical retrenchments at the expense of scrubwomen and others they failed to make the necessary appropriations requested.

There is good reason in what you said in the last paragraph of your editorial, "we would rather see five good scrubwomen than one Congressman in the seats of the lawmakers at Washington," and you might have added that five good scrubwomen are far more valuable this time of the year to the taxpayers than the secretaries of these Congressmen who are drawing pay and do nothing to earn their pay. Why not enforce a furlough without pay on both the Congressmen and their useless secretaries? It is time that Mr. Igoe and others like him get intelligently informed about their duties and do something besides playing politics and haunting the Federal Building seeking jobs for political henchmen.

A "FURLOUGHED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE."

Smoking and Spitting on Cars.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Mr. E. J. Groll, in a recent letter, complains about ladies occupying the three rear seats in street cars, in which, under a late ruling of the traction company officials, smoking is permitted. His letter exhibits the typical audacity and the usual selfish view of the majority of smokers.

The St. Louis patrons of the street railways will eventually have to make this problem and settle it once and for all, as have other large cities, unless the report that the United Railways Co. intends to prohibit smoking on any part of their cars at any time, just as soon as all of their cars are converted into the closed type, which have no rear platform, proves to be true.

As the matter now stands, smoking on street cars, which are private property, is a privilege which can be given or withheld at the pleasure and option of the owners thereof. No person has a right to smoke on a street car.

And again, the majority of the patrons of street cars are non-smokers, and the complaints of passengers in regard to the violation of the "three rear seat rule," which anyone can vouch for who is not blind, far outweigh, I have been told, any reasons of smokers for a continuation of the smoking privilege.

Conductors are weary of trying to control these abuses. Smokers smoke all over the cars in all kinds of weather, especially late at night and on the early morning runs. Conductors have despaired of enforcing any rule, and, instead of spitting, I have observed policemen, firemen and city detectives smoking and spitting on the floor. Conductors have called the attention of passengers to the rules of the company and the laws of the city, and how are they treated? Ask the first conductor with whom you ride if this is not true.

Now, are the people of St. Louis in favor of clean cars, well ventilated? Let them practice their power of observation and find out where the trouble lies. All the rules and all the laws on the statute books won't make them clean if the people themselves do not co-operate.

As for Mr. Groll, if he and his fellow smokers cannot stand up and smoke or refrain from smoking for the 15 or 20 minutes spent on the car, it is time for them to take means to stop of their own self-control, or, as an alternative, or a decoy, to ask an attendant or a deputy.

BENTON CORWIN.

THE ONE VITAL POINT.

The one point in the President's note to Germany criticised by chronic Wilson critics is the protest against the use of submarines as commerce destroyers. The critics said the President went too far in demanding that Germany change her mode of warfare on the commerce of her enemies. This very point, however, is the vital point. It involves the guarantee we ask that such intolerable acts as the attacks on the Gulflight, the Falaba and the Lusitania, without warning, causing loss of American life and property and the death of noncombatants, shall not be repeated.

As the President said, reparation cannot be given "in full measure." It is impossible to settle continued invasion of rights and the slaughter of innocents with indemnities. Nor do indemnities remove the menace of attacks without warning, the continuation of which would destroy all commerce and throw neutral sea rights into the junk heap.

The President points out the "practical impossibility" of using submarines against merchant shipping "without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative." Since the submarine cannot comply with law and humane usage in warfare on commerce, it must not be used for that purpose.

It is in this vital matter that concerted action on the part of neutral nations, urged by the Post-Dispatch, would be invaluable. The neutral nations, under the leadership of the United States, might put an end to the illegal and inhuman modes of warfare resorted to by mad belligerents in the present conflict. Instead of submitting to new laws and lawless modes of warfare, framed to suit the purposes of belligerents, the neutral nations should enforce right, law and civilized usage on all belligerents. They should insist that both Great Britain and Germany respect neutral rights and observe legal and humane usage.

The salvation of international law and humane rules from destruction in the present cataclysm is the greatest service the United States can perform, not merely for the American people now, but for all peoples for all times.

THE "STERNEWIRTH."

Because Lehman, brewery worker, failed to make two trips an hour to the "Sternewirth" and take one on the house on the company's time (thereby jeopardizing the time-honored privilege of brewery workers), and because he cleaned up a cask in 45 minutes when he should have consumed an hour and a quarter, he was fired out of the union and deprived of his job. Suing the union in the Circuit Court, Lehman made an allegation worth reading in these days when momentous consequences hang on the wording of an ultimatum. He alleged he was the "owner of a certain valuable civil right and property right and public utility, namely his industrial skill and his readiness, willingness and ability to work and labor as a brewer, and his right to dispose of his labor according to his will"—an allegation in which Judge and jury amply sustained him.

Good law has rarely confirmed better common sense. Certainly nobody ought to be compelled to "soldier" and "bum" by the Sternewirth. The Sternewirth always has plenty of voluntary attention in any line of business, metaphorically speaking. Loafing by the Sternewirth is one of the most popular substitutes for work. The office boy who hangs around the water cooler is a horrible example in point. He will never get anywhere, nor will he boost the business. He will consume ice water, but he will never cut any ice. No brewery worker who gesundheit all day by Sternewirth will ever own a beery, and any beery that is ruled and run by Sternewirths will eventually be drunk up—or we are all wrong as to what constitutes success in men and institutions.

HADN'T TAKEN 'EM OFF.

C. Orrick Bishop, venerable lawyer, arrested while calling on a client whose premises were being picketed by labor unions, explains the astonishing incident in a way that appeals to universal sympathy.

He still had on his winter underwear, he says. He might have stopped there, but he goes into details that are perfectly obvious. Already irritated as the heat mounted, he reached the boiling point when the pretty waitresses on picket shoved union literature at his face and screamed that he was unfair to labor. What's a fellow to do at this unstable season? The press warns us that if we take 'em off pneumonia will get us and if we don't take 'em off the police get us. Probably the police had not taken theirs off yet, either, and who knows what satisfying explanation the pretty waitresses might give for their own shortness of temper? Mr. Bishop was fortunate to escape with a slight charge of disturbance of the peace. It might have been something more serious—justifiable homicide, for instance.

When the weather settles down and we can all take 'em off, a lot of things that are working at cross purposes—in the diplomatic field for instance—may be expected to adjust themselves automatically, with the restoration of good nature.

SMOKERS ON TRIAL.

St. Louis smokers and chewers who use the street cars for their entertainment must understand that, this summer, they are on trial. Upon the way they conduct themselves, as tobacco users, will depend whether or not tobacco, or at least smoking, will be permitted at all on the cars when the summer season ends.

This warning is given because well-grounded complaints are made that the smoking privilege is still being grossly abused. In fact, it is charged that, now that conductors are supposed to stay at their posts in the rear of the car, smokers are making themselves obnoxious by firing up in any part of the car. And the spitting nuisance, mostly due to tobacco chewing, is at certain hours, especially late at night, as

bad as it ever was. It is charged, on good authority, that even members of the police force do not hesitate to spit in the street cars. And conductors are practically powerless to stop it, as the company's rule is, except in a well-authenticated case, to uphold the passenger as against the car crew.

If tobacco users cannot behave as gentlemen, they deserve to be treated as unworthy of consideration. But decent smokers must suffer because of the selfishness of those who are, in every walk of life, a chronic nuisance.

OPENING THE NEW FILTER.

A "grand opening" it will be at Chain of Rocks today—the opening of the new filter. Everybody who delights in aqua pura and pure oratory, not to mention daylight fireworks, is invited to go out and celebrate. Those of you who cannot spare the time to go out can turn on your faucets at home and drink one to the administration—assuming, of course, that your water license or club dues have been paid. St. Louis has always boasted the best drinking water in the world, and the new filter will detract nothing from its flavor, we hope, while even intensifying its purity and perfection.

Really it is impossible to refrain from rhapsodizing over the triumphant and glorious achievement of a pure, perfect, beautiful and delightful water that cheers but never inebriates—a water that can be recommended freely to women and children, aged persons, even the very young, and as harmless for external as for internal use!

The new filter has taken 20 months in the building and cost \$1,350,000, adding greatly to the value of a plant already estimated to be worth \$27,000,000. It means bringing up the filtering capacity to 160,000,000 gallons daily, with an emergency capacity of 200,000,000. Its cost of operation is said to be lower than in any large city where water is purified, and the method is the same which has been in use in St. Louis since the World's Fair. To our present Water Commissioner Wall is due the installation and completion of the new extension of the works.

PARKWAY IDEA'S ATTRACTIVENESS.

The civic organizations which have given their indorsement to the parkway project now number 33. This is an unusual attestation to the merits of the plan and a satisfactory, though not infallible, index as to the state of St. Louis sentiment.

Up to date the one conspicuous body to withhold its indorsement is the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects, which declares that it is unable to ascertain any relation between the project and a practical, comprehensive city plan. But the parkway will at least be a step in the direction of such a plan. What objection can there be to determining the cost—which is all the present movement contemplates—of one stately thoroughfare whose creation would evidence a spirit of progress and transform a shabby, submerged section that is now a special problem?

St. Louis must approximate the city beautiful by degrees. All examination of the parkway conception shows that it is desirable. As to the point whether it is practical or not, that cannot be determined until we know its cost.

It is the duty of all citizens to inform themselves of the extent to which the election of June 8 will commit the city and the worthiness of the proposal to be submitted to a vote. The setting aside of June 5 and 6 as Civic Saturday and Civic Sunday will carry farther on the eve of the referendum the campaign of education now in progress throughout the city.

The parkway idea embodies some of the best thought of St. Louis as to the duty of the future, the architects to the contrary notwithstanding. That it is singularly attractive to those who deal with practical conditions rather than abstractions is proved by innumerable individual expressions. St. Louis will make no mistake in giving its approval to the contingent and preliminary measures which an affirmative vote on June 8 will authorize.

FIGURING ON A RIVER REVIVAL.

St. Paul, like St. Louis, is taking steps to revive Mississippi River traffic, so to get the benefit of lower freight rates to the West Coast and the Orient via the Panama Canal. The Pioneer-Press declares St. Paul means to have "three miles of wharves on either side of the river, cutting rates to the Pacific Coast in half and making the Minnesota capital the largest city northwest of Chicago."

Causes of the decline of river traffic are summarized thus:

- 1.—Railway competition, often planned expressly to put the boats out of business.
- 2.—High marine insurance and drayage charges.
- 3.—Hesitancy of capitalists to invest in a business exposed to destructive competition by the railroads.
- 4.—Inadequate appropriations for removing snags and bars.
- 5.—Several months, each year of solid or floating ice.
- 6.—Swiftness of the current.
- 7.—Shifting currents and uncertainty of navigable depths.
- 8.—Variable stages of water, making fixed wharves impracticable.
- 9.—Shoaling of channel, making it necessary to transfer cargoes to light-draft boats at St. Louis for passage northward.
- 10.—Insufficient dredging of sediment dumped into the Mississippi by the Missouri.
- 11.—Acquisition by railroads of river front control at St. Louis, Pittsburg, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
- 12.—Want of modern loading and unloading machinery at river ports.
- 13.—Want of concentrated ownership and control, hence of highest efficiency in management, of river cargo carriers.

These are problems which must be solved before the river cities can effectively restore the river to its former usefulness as a freight highway.

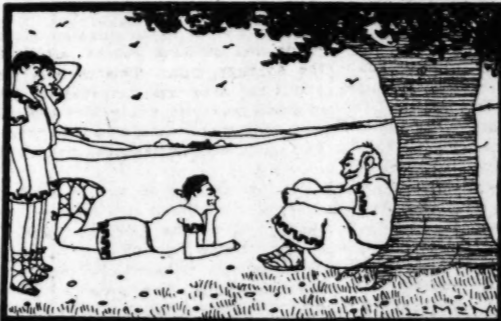
Mayor Kiel, who lately studied New Orleans' system of municipally owned and operated belt railway, docks and warehouses, by which means the Crescent City broke the railroads' monopoly grip upon its river frontage, is ambitious to promote a like development here. It is a subject which should have the early and thorough consideration of St. Louis' commercial and industrial organizations. Because if the river cities do not use the river, they will be penalized rather than aided by the Isthmian canal, which they, with the rest of the country, were taxed to build.



WATCHING.

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH by Clark McAdams



SOCRATES ON NEUTRALITY.

Socrates: I have thought about neutrality a good deal of late, and have concluded it is something for the Chinese. When the war in Europe began, this country set out to be neutral. Because the sale of munitions became an advantage to the allies, our neutrality was questioned, and only those who were for the allies believed in or respected it. If we had refused to sell munitions when none but the enemies of Germany could get them, we would have been attacked by an even larger element in the United States for letting our sympathy for Germany sway us from international usage.

Glaucon: I know it. There could not be any accepted neutrality in a country so torn with opposing sympathies as this country is, and I quite agree with you that it is something for the Chinese.

Socrates: You have no doubt observed how at such a time our sympathies affect our state of mind. We believe whatever serves our sympathies, and fit all things carefully into the pattern of our prejudice.

Polemarchus: I am continually struck by it. The facility with which we adapt the processes of reasoning to our own purposes is to me the most striking thing in the war.

Socrates: It may well seem to be, Polemarchus. The most of us have not had a prior opportunity to judge earlier centuries in the light of what they went through. We are learning now that it is possible for almost anything to happen, given the proper stage. We are no better than men have always been, nor have we found anything we can substitute in a crisis like this for the passions by which men have always been swayed.

Thrasymachus: Do you not tremble for civilization, Socrates?

Socrates: No, I do not. Singularly, nobody does. It seems to have been accepted that while everybody in the war is fighting for civilization, that great human quality is not at stake. If any one country represented civilization, as Greece did at the time she exhausted herself on her foes, I would be alarmed. As it is, it is bound to survive. What concerns me more is the complexity of those international relations which involve all of us in a war which begins with three or four countries. It is as if the human family had become knit by so many bonds that no part of it could stay out of a family quarrel. Our own case proves the folly of thinking one's country isolated. We are not isolated. We were once, but that time has passed. We have been linked by a thousand modern bonds into one world community, and we shall never again see a time when one-half the world does not care what the other half does.

Glaucon: Well said and truly, Socrates.

Socrates: There is no such thing as neutrality any more. I made an exception in the case of the Chinese, because they are a symbol. The Chinese have yet to become a part of the world. They are merely in the world. All those countries which are of the world are responsive to the passions of the world. They

cannot escape them. Nothing else is like blood. Neither time nor the melting pot can alter it. I am afraid that so far from the dawn of peace, we are about to behold the dawn of an era when wars are to be much more terrible and widespread than they have ever been. The interdependence of nations has become such that we cannot fight one country without attacking an entire international structure. That must always henceforth be so.

Polemarchus: I am afraid you are right.

Socrates: I fear so, too. Now, let us buy a paper and see what else has blown up.

JUST AN ORDINARY PERSON.

Some of the creditors of T. C. Edwards tried to stop the bankruptcy proceedings against him in the Federal Court at Springfield this week, claiming Clem is a farmer and couldn't be forced into bankruptcy. The court decided he was not a farmer and held the proceedings regular. This knocks out some of the claims of the creditors who were trying to get in ahead of the balance and had levied on real estate. Judge Humphrys decided these creditors must go back and sit down and take their pro rata share, same as the rest of the boys.—Montgomery County (Ill.) News.

No matter if there is a possibility of peace with this country, the kind of diplomacy they have in Germany now will probably dish it.

A citizen of East St. Louis sentenced to serve four years in the Federal prison at Leavenworth was paraded through the streets in irons after conviction. Something has to be done to lessen the popularity of the Leavenworth trip.

There is a sucker born every minute, and a rascal often enough to keep the suckers biting.

The Austrians are about to put the unpronounceableness back into Przemyel.

Aren't the Italians a quiet, kind-eyed people? On yesterday they alternated between tearing Rome up and making her howl. A day of political unrest in Italy is like a week-end with Robinson Crusoe. When we think of our own excitability and the continual stress of mind and matter in which we live, we cannot help longing for respite under Italian skies. One can see the quieting effect of the country and the climate on the Italians themselves. They can start more kinds of things in one day than any other nation on earth.

SETTING A MARK FOR COOL HEEZE.

Cool Heeze Liar has nothing on a farmer at Pearl Bend, in Benton County, who noticed while plowing a jack rabbit run round his team like a playful dog, trying to attract his attention. Finally he decided to investigate and followed bunny to an old wall.

The German Admiralty reports that one torpedo sank the Lusitania. It says nothing about having wished it had missed her or not having been quite sure whether it was the thing to do.

It remains for the Weather Man to say whether or not the Parkway shall carry. If the weather is to continue hot from this time until June 8, people will be too hot and mad to do anything for the town. The history of the free bridge bonds will satisfy anyone that these things are all a matter of climate.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

BEAUTY CULTURE.

DORA.—To reduce flesh, reduce food. The right corner, with rubber strings. Do not press too much upon the heart. To obtain a beautiful wave, without curling iron, or chemical wave, wash hair thoroughly and push forward, holding hair in place with side comb. A regular treatment of this sort will bring wave to the most stubborn hair, which will not become straight even in a damp atmosphere. (No charge for baby picture; but we have many more now on hand than we can ever publish.)

DATA.

W. A. L.—July 23, 1914, Austria declared war on Serbia. Au. I Germany declared war on Russia.

SUB.—Eight hundred men were examined for postoffice clerks and carriers in April last. There will be no other such examination before next April, perhaps not then.

HEALTH HINTS.

UNSONA.—Stop the practice. Leave them utterly alone and they will be all right.

L. R.—Belladonna, used externally, if too strong and too frequently applied, may be absorbed and give belladonna poisoning.

R. H. S.—Wait. But it is not necessary to have had tonsils removed. They would never return. (For worms, pink root and senega. A teaspoonful first in morning and last thing at night.)

R. R. S.—Sore feet remedies: 1. Pinch of powdered borax dissolved once in water. 2. Get 5 cents' worth lump alum, burn on fire shovel, then break in fine dust and shake in socks. 3. When going to bed take good-sized raw potato; don't wash, but grate. Allow one for each foot and bind on feet, using as much liquid that comes from the potato as possible. Bind covering around to prevent bedding and leave on until morning.

C. E. S.—The treatment of an ulcer depends entirely upon its cause, and to establish this is, therefore, of primary importance. Many ulcers will not heal in spite of the greatest care, until the underlying affection has been removed. Diabetes furnishes an illustration of this. Unprofessional treatment, though it may sometimes result in alleviation or improvement, is usually inefficient and very often harmful.—Standard Family Physician.

LAW POINTS.

DISAPPOINTED.—See Judge of Probate Court in regard to the delay.

Mr. M. H.—Phone Building Commissioner, city hall phone.

S. J.—A private detective has no authority to make arrests unless he is sworn in as a deputy under some officer of the law.

MOTHER.—Any marine, after a year's active service, may, under certain conditions, purchase his discharge. Price decreases as length of service increases.

MRS. R.—The release can be made by an affidavit in relation to lost notes. Write bank cost of releasing, which remit with notes you have, requesting it to make the release and return papers. Mention the lost notes. It will inform you what formality is necessary.

SUBSCRIBER.—Being so ignorant of all other facts, how can you claim the property was never conveyed by your ancestor? If you know description of the land have a title investigator of the county run down the title; if you don't know, give it up as a useless task.

F. C. S.—Usual custom in extending or renewing deed of trust is by agreement on back of principal note. Date, time, rate of interest and other pertinent notes executed and other parties are stated. New interest notes may be in favor of present owner. Have same parties that signed principle note sign new notes if no change of ownership has taken place.

J. M. B.—When an invention becomes public property, each member of the public has a right to use it, and no member of the public has the right to patent it, and thus to monopolize it. This applies to the original inventor as well as to anyone else. The lapse from protection or protectible condition into the state of public property means that it is no longer the property of the inventor, but of the entire public.—Hugh K. Wagner.

H. D.—Missouri law: Not over 10 pounds of fish may be signed and had in possession at any one time, then only for personal use.

"Logging" road on land owned by fishing by any means whatever, is prohibited during April and May, except that fish may be caught with single hook and line, and natural bait. Fishing with seines and gill nets is permitted in Mississippi and Missouri rivers, but not during April and May, nor at any time within 100 yards of the mouth of any stream or along emptying into said rivers.

Twenty-foot minnow seines and glass or metal minnow traps may be used on bait too small to be caught and returned unharmed to the waters, not allowed to be wasted. All trout, bass, crappie, pike, rock bass, bluegill, cat, or fish other than minnows and small sunfish, must not be used for bait, and must be returned to the water unharmed.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

A. K.—For roaches: Get a can't pour scalding water into every crack and crevice, and get it into every vault of the "charmin." Try burning pyrethrum in the infested room, which must be kept tightly closed from six to 12 hours. Plug kitchen sink, and pour kerosene anywhere; don't let any air come in under the door or elsewhere. Or flush everything with strong kerosene. Most people are too lazy to fight insects. The best remedy falls where there is no patient and thoroughness.

SOL.—Sun-preserved strawberries: Be sure ripe, clean, perfect fruit. It spoils the fruit to wash it. Wash in water, put about one quart berries in wire basket or colander; put carefully down in pan cold water, move basket a moment; lift and drain; then stem the berries. Weigh, and to each pound allow one pound of sugar. Boil sugar over top of berries. Stand berries in "cold frame," or cover with glass and stand in box. As sugar comes to cool bring them in; don't let covers, but stand them aside until morning. Next morning put out in hot sun again. By this time berries should be soft and transparent, but perfectly whole and of brilliant color. Lift and drain with glass. Put syrup over fire and boil rapidly until sufficiently reduced just to cover the fruit; pour over the fruit while hot; protect tumblers and stand them aside to cool. When cold pour over top of each tablespoonful melted butter, and tops of tumblers with two thicknesses tissue-paper and fasten firmly around edge with string. Pack in box, and thoroughly dry brush it with cold water in drying paper will lighten and form a good covering.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANXIOUS MOTHER.—U. S. S. Galveston was at Shanghai, China, Apr. 2.

BAUERBERG.—Austro-Hungarian Red Book in English. Write to Red Book, Consult. room 904, 211 N. 7th.

M. M. M.—Formula was given. See Scientific American, Apr. 24, 1915, for formula. Public Library.

MAY.—Though related, let this be a lesson of loving friendship.

M. K. S.—You are invited to a surprise bridal shower (celebration) at 8 o'clock on May 16. Bring some luncheon and a gift, however small.

ARGUMENT.—Campbell was not a Mason at all.—A. D. Grant, Recorder of Deeds, Recorder St. Al.

Saving Dad's Coin

The story of two brothers—the one who first robs his father, and the other who turns robber of his brother that father may be repaid.

By H. M. Egbert.

HOW Toodles got acquainted with his grandfather in the first place was always a mystery in the town. It was Mrs. Clay, who lived next door to the old reclusive, who brought the news that Toodles and the old man were hobnobbing upon the doorstep. Toodles was 5 and Henry Pentland 75.

"What a pity it is," said Toodles, swinging backward and forward in the rocking chair, "that you didn't like my papa as well as you like Uncle George."

"Why?" rasped the old man, speaking as if to a man of his own years.

"Because then you wouldn't have been so lonesome and miserable in your old age," said Toodles.

The shot went home. With a snarl old Henry Pentland was upon his feet.

"What do you mean, sir?" he demanded.

"I am anything but miserable." He went on in a soliloquy, apparently. "Charles and George were both dear to me. George had the brains. He made a success of his life in the city, where he is honored and feared. Charles was content to plod along in a country store. He married a nonentity. He did nothing toward elevating the family. Why shouldn't I prefer George?"

"Because papa's your son, too," declared Toodles, looking up earnestly into the old man's face. "And mamma says you've never set eyes on papa since he was married," he added.

"Tell me this, sir," insisted the old man, "who put you up to this game? Who sent you here?"

"I sent myself here," answered Toodles.

"A likely story. Why?"

"Cos mother said you must be so badly punished for being so unkind, and I wanted to see what you looked like," Toodles declared, scampering away. "Good-by, grandpa." And he was gone.

Grandpa Goes to Town.

ALL that Toodles had said was true. George Pentland, financier, had neglected the old man into bestowing upon him his entire fortune, which he had invested in his dubious schemes, paying his father 10 per cent per annum. However, he had only paid two years' income, and in reality this had come out of the principal. Henry Pentland had doted upon his second son when he was a boy. But Charles was not smart like George, and when he married pretty, but commonplace, Lida Gray, the angry old man, who had dreamed of seeing both his children wealthy and honored, refused to go to the wedding. He had never spoken to Charles since the marriage, nor held communication with any of his family except George, who, having wheedled the old man out of his \$10,000, under promise of \$1800 a year for life, now began to find his father something of an embarrassment.

Old Henry Pentland wrote to his son every week. His solicitude for his son's health did not touch George, and his twice-a-year visits to him at his bachelor quarters in town were an event of horror, for George was sensitive to the opinions of his friends, and dreaded that one of them would meet him in the company of the shabby old man who clung to his arm and gesticulated with his cane.

Grandpa's going to town Monday," said Toodles.

Charles and Lida Plan.

LIDA and Charles exchanged glances. They knew of Toodles' visits and had not discouraged them, hoping that the old man would soften toward the child, and, through him, toward them.

"How do you know?" inquired Toodles' father.

"I heard him telling his servant," answered Toodles. "He's going to see Uncle George."

Charles drew his wife aside. "Dear, I wonder whether we can't do anything to save his money," he said. "You know, of course, that I received a circular about that mining proposition. It's an obvious swindle, yet the fellow seems to be clinging to the inside wall of the law. He'll dissipate that money he wheedled out of father as sure as fate."

"But, dear, you know how obstinate your father is."

"I know, but we can't let him be in bed. There ought to be some way of getting his money back for him, even if it does destroy his faith in George." They put their heads together, and after a while a heroic, desperate plan occurred to Charles. He loved his father, a spite of the old man's behavior toward him, and he did not intend to let his brother George despoil him—especially as he suspected George of being interested in a good many shady propositions.

As a matter of fact, George, who had not seen his brother for 10 years, had never meant that circular to fall into his hands. It had been an oversight of one of his clerks. It was not George's interest to arouse any suspicions in his brother, whom he despised, until he had made good on his coup and be taken himself with his victim's money to another land.

The U. S. Marshal.

ON the following Monday Henry Pentland stepped out of the train at the central station and made his way toward his son's office. He had seen George's new handsome suite where his companies had their headquarters. He had wondered at the photographs and addressers at their desks, at the mahogany fittings of the interior office, and any doubts which might have existed in his mind as to the security of his capital had been immediately dispelled. George seemed to be a man in the world. He contrasted favorably with stay-at-home

Charles, who had never done anything but keep a store.

As he ascended in the elevator the old man looked without much interest at the middle-aged man that accompanied him. The two entered the office together. "An investor?" the farmer thought. A girl rose and came toward them, but the middle-aged man brushed past her and coolly made his way into the inner room. The girl hesitated and then took Henry Pentland's name.

"I'm just his father—I'll wait," said the old man.

At that moment he heard an oath from within, the sound of a falling chair. Instantly the dread suspicion flashed upon him that the stranger and injured George. He knew that financiers were greatly hated by the unsuccessful. He had always feared for George's life when the papers were filled with denunciations of the wealthy, and mob orators indulged in wild denunciations. Overcome with fear he plunged into the inner room—to see George standing at bay defiantly, the stenographer upon her feet in terror, and the bearded, middle-aged man confronting George dramatically.

He did not take his eyes from George, but called to the old man to come in and close the door.

"I'm the United States Marshal for this Federal district," he explained quietly, "and I am instructed to place the Government seal upon everything here. Kindly do not attempt to leave this room. It is not necessary to create a panic outside. I will take the books and ask for Mr. Pentland's company to the Federal jail."

"What's my son done?" besought the old man.

"He is suspected of having organized a crooked concern known as the Alpha Gold Mining Co."

"But I've put \$18,000 into it," wailed Henry Pentland.

"Don't be afraid you won't see it again," answered the Marshal. "Now, Mr. Pentland, are you ready?"

"See here, George," shouted his father, "is this all bunk or what?"

"He's lying," muttered George, but without conviction. "See here, how much will you take to give me 12 hours' grace?" he continued, turning to the Marshal.

"Oh, George!" moaned Henry Pentland, all his ambitious dreams shattered. "His accursed, give me my \$18,000 or I'll have you hanged off to the penitentiary," he continued.

With the Mask Off.

GEORGE PENTLAND held a short whispered colloquy with the Marshal. At the end of that time he sat down and wrote out a check, which he tossed across the table to his father. It was for \$18,000.

"Take it, and don't let me see your face again," he snarled, and, clapping on his hat, he strode out of the office.

The Marshal took the old man by the arm.

"It's made out to bearer," he said, taking up the check, "and we'll go and get it cashed before closing hour."

Fifteen minutes later Henry Pentland, with \$18,000 in bills upon his person, entered a cab.

"I'll never forget your kindness, never," he sobbed to the Federal Marshal.

"That sounded robbed me of my hard-earned savings, and I trusted him completely. Now, he's no longer a son of mine. I cast him off. I've got another son, but I ain't treated him well, and I can't rightly expect him to have anything to do with me. But—eh?"

For the Marshal, stepping into the cab, pulled the old man from his face, revealing the features of—Charles.

He grabbed his father's hand in his. "Let's shake and forget it, dad," he said. "We'll get home and tell Lida and Toodles. What do you say?"

Henry Pentland said little, because the shock stunned him too heavily, but the look upon his face was sufficient answer.

(Copyright by W. G. Chapman.)

Germany has the largest death rate in Europe of children less than one year old and Norway the smallest.

After billiard balls are made they are seasoned at a temperature of 70 degrees for a year before being used.

FOR A LOW-COST VACATION TRY COLORADO

With the very low fares in effect daily after June 1—only \$20.00 for round trip from St. Louis and the possibility of good board as low as \$7 or \$8 per week—Colorado has proven to be the place of places for a real out-of-doors vacation.

The turquoise sky, constant sunshine, invigorating air, cool nights, wonderful snow-capped mountains, canyons, lakes, streams, the unusual opportunities for outdoor sports, make one wonder how anyone has ever failed to visit Colorado.

It need not care to go all the way to the Pacific Coast this year, by all means visit Colorado—the nation's playground.

The "Colorado Flyer," "Colorado-Cut-throat Express" and other fast trains via Rock Island Lines provide the best in rail-way travel.

Write, phone or drop in at the Rock Island Travel Bureau for interesting literature on Colorado. 304 N. Broadway, Roomers Bank Bldg., St. Louis, W. J. Memmery, C. P. & T. A. Phone: Olive 321, Mail, Central 322, Kinloch.

Woman of the Future to Be Another Amazon; Stronger Now Than Man and of Longer Life



Statistics Show That Through Her Purity and Temperance She Is the Healthier, and Her Strength Is Increasing—Taller and More Robust Than a Generation Ago—Even at Middle Age She Is a Better Insurance Risk Than Man.

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

Woman is a healthier animal than man. Moreover, her strength is steadily increasing. There are records which prove that she is taller and more robust than she was a generation ago. It is quite within the possibilities that the American woman of the future will be another Amazon.

THAT is one of the newest discoveries of the doctors. Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, director of the division of vital statistics for the United States Census Bureau at Washington, has computed death rates by sex in several states and in cities of 100,000 and over, and he frankly declares that woman is setting the example in the reduction of the death rate; that she is healthier than man and that she is surviving him.

"The marked lower mortality of the female population affords the most hopeful promise for the further reduction of the general death rate," he says. "The death rate of man seems to follow the path of possibility first blazed by the female rate. In other words, by greater protection from life hazards, by greater moderation and restraint and perhaps greater adaptability to the increasingly effeminate condition of modern life, woman is the healthier animal, and as fit for surviving to a greater extent at practically every age."

Upon these conclusions, comments Dr. Mary Halton, a leading feminist and officer in the Woman Suffrage party. She says: "Of course woman is stronger and healthier than man. This would have been generally recognized long ago if men had ever been keen enough to keep apart male and female mortality statistics. But in nearly all records these have been grouped together indiscriminately, according to age."

"Even in babyhood woman shows herself to be a healthier animal than man. More boy babies are born than girl babies, but more of the latter survive the diseases of early childhood. Among our so-called feline qualities woman seems to be the possession of nine lives. In maturity women triumphantly outlive men, the greatest possible test of strength, the task of reproduction. In the animal and even in the vegetable kingdom, this is clearly the struggle which makes the severest demands on the living organism, yet 'weak woman' wins through it."

"The nursing of her child also is a drain upon a woman's vitality such as no man has to meet. Then, too, I firmly believe that the average woman, the modern woman, is a stronger and healthier animal than man. This would have been generally recognized long ago if men had ever been keen enough to keep apart male and female mortality statistics. But in nearly all records these have been grouped together indiscriminately, according to age."

"Any doctor will tell you that. Any doctor has seen women who bear pain more unflinchingly than men. When the average man has a sick headache or a sore throat he acts as if he were half dead."

"Some attribute woman's superior longevity partly to her protection from life hazards, partly to her moderation and restraint. Women are subjected to the tremendous hazard of maternity, from which men, of course, are free. Then, today, three-fourths of the girls in school leave it to enter some gainful occupation. Often their work is done in shops filled with dangerous machinery, and they, as well as men, are subjected to its hazard and to the hazard of travel on trains and cars."

"However, if men do not wish women to leave them behind absolutely in the matter of health and strength, they will do well to copy women's standards of temperance and purity. The fact that only one per cent of the occupants of jails are women proves that a comparatively small number of them are in the habit of becoming intoxicated or of committing crimes of violence. It is a pity that woman's sex morality is higher than man's, and, of course, she escapes many diseases through her avoidance of drunkenness and other excesses."

"The handsomeness of woman's physical condition in the past has been her clothes. She was a slave to man's desires. He did not put a ball-and-chain on her foot because it wouldn't look pretty, but he did put on her the tight corset and the high-heeled shoe. At one time he even set



up, as his standards of beauty and refinement, delicacy and physical weakness. It was vulgar for a lady to have a good appetite, and to prove her title she had to faint at intervals—the sort of stunts she were made the process easy. Now women are beginning to dress more sensibly. There is even a movement for a universal dress characterized by beauty, comfort, simplicity and durability and suitable for all occasions.

"The fact that French women have instantly filled the places left vacant by the soldiers, either at the plow or on the street cars or in the factories, shows that woman's strength is at least the equal of man's, and should dispose forever of the old argument that her physical weakness must keep her out of politics."

"Woman, as the sign of the times tends to show, is to become another Amazon in both strength and intellect. When she does she will be able to set up her own ideals of Governmental methods. And they will be such supreme ones man will wonder why all these years he didn't have the sense to originate them himself."

SOME NEW RECIPES.

Tipperary Salad—Take preserved pears or fresh fruit for this delicious salad, cut them in two and hollow out the center, dip them in lemon juice and lay on a plate; fill center with whipped cream and serve with lettuce.

Cumberland Glaze—Podding—Sweeten 1 pint of thick cream with 1-4 of a cup of powdered sugar and whip very stiff. Add slowly the ginger sirup drained from preserved ginger, 1 tablespoonful of lemon juice and half a cup of water. Freeze, and when partly stiff add half cup of the drained ginger chopped fine.

Oatmeal Bread—One cup oatmeal, 2 cups boiling water, 4 cups flour, add a tablespoon butter, 2 tablespoons molasses, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/2 yeast cake dissolved in a little warm water; pour the boiling water over the oatmeal first and let it stand until it is lukewarm, then pour in the other ingredients and the four and let rise; then knead and make into loaves. Let rise again in tins and bake slowly one hour.

Yankee Puffs—Mix together 1 1/2 cups flour, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1 level teaspoon baking powder, 1 tablespoon of sugar, Cream 1 tablespoon of butter and the beaten yolks of 2 eggs, then alternately the dry mixture and 3/4 cups of milk, 1/4 teaspoon vanilla extract and the whipped whites of the eggs. Bake in heated, greased muffin pans in a hot oven.

Creamed Shrimp and Peas—One-half pint milk, piece of butter size of an egg. Heat in frying pan, salt to taste and thicken with cornstarch. Remove from fire, add 1 can shrimp and 1/4 can peas. This is a nice dish for supper.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years

Now We Know Why Women Age So Much Faster Than the Men

By Helen Rowland.

Scene: Anyman's Home. Time: Before Breakfast. The Wife Speaks.

IT'S 7 o'clock, dear. I say it's SEVEN O'CLOCK. But you TOLD me to wake you at 7. Don't you remember? You have an engagement—

No, this clock isn't fast. No, it hasn't stopped. No, there is nothing the matter with it.

Yes, your bath is all ready. No, it isn't too cold. I made it just tepid, as you told me. Yes, the towels are right there. All right, here is another.

No, I haven't seen your tooth brush. Look in the tumbler on the second shelf. The right-hand corner. But John, what WOULD the servants want with a second-hand toothbrush?

Coming, dear! No, I haven't hidden your razor. All your shaving things are on the second shelf. But I PUT it there. Wait a minute—here it is! DON'T swear so, darling; the neighbors will hear you.

Oh! Did you cut yourself? Isn't that AWFUL! Here, take this hot towel. There, there! Feel better?

But I have NOT used your comb. I don't know WHOSE hair it is. Well, if it's yellow and not dark at the roots it must be mine. I'll take it out. I'm not TRYING to be funny.

Which shoes? Well, they're all right there in your closet. Yes, I saw the yellow ones there yesterday morning. No, I haven't seen your button hook. But I NEVER used a button hook, John; my shoes are all laced. Well, button them with this hairpin. DON'T swear so, darling.

No, nobody put the stool there purposely to murder you. This isn't a Black Hand neighborhood. Here, rub it with witch hazel.

DON'T swear so, darling!

Yes, I put your clean shirt and collar and your gray tie right there on the bed. The blue one? Oh, well, wait a minute. I'll find it.

Oh, LOOK at your cigarette burning all the finish off the mahogany! Well, you know that I'd get a glass top if you'd pay for it. I'd have glass tops on everything! I'd have the whole PLACE covered with glass!

I am NOT nervous. I am NOT cross. Nothing's "eating me"—and don't be vulgar, please.

Well, how can you expect to find your newspaper when you are sitting on it?

Eggs too hard? Never mind. Give them to me, and I'll order some more for you. I like them that way. Honestly.

Never mind, dear! I was going to change the tablecloth today, anyway. Here. Sop it up with this napkin.

DON'T swear so, darling!

Yes, I brushed your hat. What, the other one? All right. Here it is. No, I haven't seen your cane. Did you have it with you last night? I AM looking for it.

Oh, John, PLEASE wear your overcoat. You know what a cold you have, and these deceptive spring days— All right, if you WON'T, take an umbrella. DON'T swear so, darling!

Good—(kiss)—by. (Slings limply into chair as the front door slams.) CURTAIN.



Who Decides What Bread to Use in Your House

If you simply order "a loaf of bread"—the order filler at the grocery sends you the first thing he lays his hands on, or maybe he selects the kind that he is selling the slowest.

You don't say, "send me some meat." You specify whether you want rump steak or rib roast. You should specify what bread you want. It's too important an article of food and there's too much difference in bread to leave it to the whims and caprices of the grocery boy.

Always remember to order

MONEY BACK BREAD

for then you are sure of getting for your money the cleanest, purest, most nourishing of bread—bread that's made in a bakery of spotless cleanliness, equipped with wonderful automatic machinery, and produced with scarcely the touch of hands.

MONEY-BACK Bread takes the place so long and honorably filled by the home made loaf. More delicious and appetizing bread never was made. It's ideal bread without the bother, the headache and over heating of bake day—and far more economical.

Large 10c Loaves at All Grocery Stores
Your Money Back if Not Satisfactory.
Heidland Baking Company
Walton and Page Aves.
Forest 7269 Dolmar 1321
Not in Any Trust
Copyright 1914, W. E. Long Co.

YOUTH IS HUNTED AFTER GIRL TELLS OF ATTACK IN PARK

Suspect Jumps From Window
When Her Mother Beats
Him With Gas Pipe.

CHILD AT CITY HOSPITAL

Charge in Case Is Changed After
She Is Examined by
Doctors.

The police are looking for Antonio Martina, 15 years old, of 472 Arsenal street, who is believed by Mrs. Cecilia Gross of 2157 South King's highway, to be one of three youths who are alleged to have attacked her 8-year-old daughter, Cecilia, in Tower Grove Park yesterday evening.

Martina fled from his home after Mrs. Gross had given him a beating with a piece of gas pipe. A policeman was kept on watch all night at his home, but he did not return.

The child was taken to the city dispensary. The physician who examined her there reported to the police that she was in a "terrible condition." The police assumed that his report related to the mistreatment she was supposed to have received, but it in fact related to her condition of health. She was sent to a city hospital. Upon the report of the city hospital physicians, Capt. Willard of the Magnolia Police District changed the charge upon which the police originally set out to arrest Martina.

Child Dazed When Found.
Cecilia is one of Mrs. Gross' six children. Mrs. Gross, who is separated from her husband, is employed in a grocery of Charles Minicini and occupies rooms above the store.

About 4:30 p. m. Cecilia was playing in the yard with other children. A little later Minicini noticed she had disappeared. He went to the house and found her lying on the ground.

Three hours later she told her mother a young Italian had shown her a beautiful hunchback, and had told her that if she would come with him he would take her where there were more. He took her to a clump of bushes in the park, where there were two other youths, and two of them attacked her and left her there.

Mrs. Gross concluded from her daughter's description that it was Martina who had lured her away. He had been living the past two weeks at the home of Frank Ferilli. She obtained a piece of gas pipe and went to Ferilli's, and found Martina in his room. She beat him about the head and arms with the pipe, and brought him back. Two men pulled her away from him, but when she told them why she was beating Martina, they released her. She attacked him again, and he leaped through a window and ran away. Minnie Minicini and Mrs. Gross say they saw Martina at 5 p. m. on Arsenal street, near King's highway, and that he ran after them. They ran away screaming and he disappeared.

TREATS FOR MOVIE FANS!

Next Sunday's Post-Dispatch will contain:

In the Rotogravure section—The portraits of three more of your favorite movie stars: Claire Whitney (Fox), Dorothy Phillips (Universal) and Gladys Hulette (Edison). They are exceptionally fine and are well worth framing or pasting in a scrap book.

In the magazine section—A full page story relating to young St. Louisans, men and women, who are in the picture drama, with the portraits of Leon Kroell, Naomi Weston Childers, Adrienne Kroell, Rosemary They, Anne Schaeffer, William Hinkley, G. M. Anderson, Edwin August and William Christy Cabanne. Also a full page story relating to the mechanical mysteries of the "movies," showing how vivid night scenes, lightning flashes, factory fires and volcano eruptions are ingenious manipulations of the camera.

In the Real Estate and Want Directory, Moving Picture column—The announcements of features for next week's neighborhood moving picture theaters, arranged in alphabetical order for ready reference. Don't fail to read them and plan your pleasures accordingly.

WOUNDS HIMSELF IN HAND, THEN SHOTS AT BURGLAR

Burglar Hears Noise in Home, Surprises Thief, Stumbles and Ties Fire as Man Flees With \$35.

Two shots fired in the home of Charles Cook, a salesman, at 3506 Hartford street, at 3:30 o'clock last night, caused a police investigation.

Cook told policemen he was in his room on the second floor when he heard a noise in the lower hall. With a revolver in his hand he started downstairs, he said, but stumbled and fell. The revolver was accidentally discharged, slightly wounding his left hand. Cook said he saw a man at the foot of the stairs in the hall and that after being accidentally wounded he picked up the revolver and fired at the intruder, who fled. The thief took \$35 from his coat, which was on the rack.

RUNAWAY GIRLS CAPTURED

Irene Gafford, 9 years old, and Mabel Johnson, 12, are in custody of the Sheriff at Jerseyville, where they went yesterday after running away from the Girls' Industrial Home and School, a private institution at 201 Von Versen avenue.

Miss A. Hiten, director of the school, said the police that after the disappearance of the girls a \$10 bill belonging to one of the teachers was also missing. The girls will be brought back to St. Louis.

THOUSANDS AT DEDICATION OF NEW FILTRATION PLANT

Softening of City's Water Supply by New Process Will Save Citizens \$490 Daily in Soap Bills.

Thousands of St. Louisans started on steamboats and street cars, at or before noon today, for the Chain of Rocks, to attend the opening celebration of the new \$1,500,000 filtration plant.

Free transportation was given from the downtown district to those who had tickets on the harbor boat Erastus Wells and the chartered steamers Spread Eagle and Grey Eagle. Others were carried from the Bissell's Point waterworks station, at the foot of East Grand avenue, in free steam trains, and from the Baden waterworks on free electric cars. Many automobilists also went to the Chain of Rocks, where special arrangements were made for the parking and care of machines.

The speakers scheduled for the afternoon exercises were Water Commissioner Wall, Director of Public Utilities Hooker, Howard E. Shaw of the State Public Service Commission, Mrs. W. R. Chivvis, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mayor Kiel. Music and daylight fireworks were on the entertainment program.

In preparation for the throng, 10,000 paper drinking cups were purchased by the Water Department, and 300 department employees, wearing white caps,

were stationed about the filtration plant to give them out, and to invite visitors to partake of "an aqua highball."

Among the out-of-town visitors were several delegates to the recent convention of the American Waterworks Association in Cincinnati, including M. M. Baker of New York, editor of the Engineering News, Paul Hansen of the Illinois State Water Service Board; J. Bennett, city engineer of Oklahoma City, and the Mayors of East St. Louis, Alton and Belleville.

A pamphlet describing the new filtration process, which was printed for distribution to visitors, informs St. Louis housewives that their bills for laundry soap will be less as the result of the change made in the quality of the water. While the average citizen does not notice whether the water is "soft" or "hard," the question is an important one for the woman who does her own washing, who has to do it in the city. The department has estimated that a daily saving of \$490 in the soap bills of St. Louis will be brought about through the softening of the water in the new process. Estimating that there are 150,000 families in St. Louis, this saving would be one-third of a cent a day, or \$120 a year, for each family.

RELATIVES SUE TO BREAK WILL OF JOHN H. GAY

Two St. Louisans Join in Action Filed at San Diego for \$1,000,000 Estate.

Thirteen nephews and nieces and two sisters yesterday filed a suit in San Diego, Cal., to break the will of John H. Gay, formerly of St. Louis, who died in California April 29.

Of the plaintiffs two are St. Louisans—Mrs. Sophie Crow of 423 Forest Park boulevard, a sister, and Mrs. Frances B. Ewens of 414 North Union boulevard, a niece.

It is alleged in the petition that Gay was not of sound mind when his will was drawn and that he was unduly influenced by his wife, Jeanette, to whom he left his entire estate, said to be worth about \$1,000,000.

Gay formerly owned real estate in St. Louis, his principal holding the Gay building at Third and Pine streets.

Mrs. Crow today declined to discuss the suit, except to confirm dispatches from San Diego which said she and Mrs. Ewens were among the plaintiffs.

Gay had not lived in St. Louis since 1886. He inherited most of his wealth from his father, Edward J. Gay.

MAN KILLED BY SHERIFF WAS UNDER DEATH SENTENCE

Popular Bluff Officer Shoots One of Thomas Logan's Slayers.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., May 15.—The man who was killed here yesterday in a revolver battle with Sheriff J. P. Kearney, has been positively identified as William Wilson, who escaped from jail at Cairo, Ill., several months ago, where he was under sentence of death. The Sheriff who was shot twice in the encounter is in a serious condition.

Roy Lutes who was arrested after the shooting has been identified as the man who escaped from the Cairo jail with the women. Both Lutes and Wilson were sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Thomas Logan, special agent for the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and nephew of the late Gen. John A. Logan.

Sheriff Kearney went to the railroad yard to search for a negro wanted for murder at Ward, Ark. He found Wilson in the yards and when he began to question him Wilson drew a revolver and began to shoot.

Gorky's Son Loses Arm.

PARIS, May 15.—Alexander Gorky, son of Maxim Gorky, the Russian writer, was wounded when serving with the French army, and as a result, his right arm has been amputated in the American Hospital at Neuilly.

ALDERMEN OPPOSE CHANGE IN BRIDGE APPROACH PLANS

Will Not Negotiate With Railroad Officials Regarding Route on East Side.

The Board of Aldermen went on record yesterday as opposed to negotiating with railroad officials the question of abandoning the extended free bridge approach in Illinois, so as to establish the original Reber approach, which would connect at grade with the Terminal Association's Chicago line at Twenty-first street in East St. Louis.

In a resolution introduced by Alderman Ellers, at the request of Albert Grierson, member of the last House of Delegates, the Public Service Board and Mayor Kiel are called upon to inform the Aldermen what plans of this nature are being considered. The resolution recites that extra bridge bond issues were three times defeated because of alleged bottling of the approach, and urges the administration to adhere to the plan as described in the ordinance, which was adopted at a special election Nov. 4 last, after more than 50,000 signatures had been affixed to an initiative petition.

No Plan to Shorten Approach.
The Post-Dispatch last Thursday told that Director of Public Utilities Hooker had been invited to a meeting of the Terminal Committee of the Business Men's League, at which C. W. Nelson, vice president of the Cotton Belt Railroad, had advocated the construction of the Reber approach. Hooker says he listened to the proposal and agreed to hear further arguments by a committee of the interested parties.

The aldermen had a busy session yesterday. A resolution was adopted directing Vice President Haller to appoint a committee of five to investigate rates of the railroad companies and report on the feasibility of establishing a municipal lighting plant to serve private consumers. Barney L. Schwartz, author of the resolution, was named chairman of the committee, and other members are William F. Otto, Edward Scholl, Luke E. Hart and Eugene B. Gregory. The committee was given power to administer oaths, compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and records.

Salary Reductions.
A bill to reorganize the law department, in accordance with the new charter, was passed after the adoption of amendments recommended by a majority of the Legislative Committee, reducing the pay of women stenographers from \$100 to \$85, and of associate city counselors from \$1500 to \$1200 a year, to two at \$2000, one at \$3500 and two at \$3000. The city counselor under the charter cannot be paid less than \$5000 or more than \$10,000, and the minimum amount was fixed in the ordinance.

Haller introduced a bill to create the office of Fire Marshal, at a salary of \$2500 a year, with a stenographer at \$75 a month. Mayor Kiel and Comptroller Player have advocated that the Fire Marshal perform the duties of Fire Marshal, but Fire Chief Henderson is an advocate of a special official to investigate arson cases.

Haller also introduced a bill fixing the salary of Assessor Schramm at \$5000, as provided by the charter, and a second measure appropriating \$332.33, to pay Schramm an increase on this basis since Aug. 29, 1914, when the charter became effective, effective.

COUPLE SUDDENLY ESTRANGED, THEIR HOME IS DISMANTLED

Separating, Mrs. John J. Miller Takes 9-Year-Old Daughter, Father Gets Her Later.

The estrangement of John J. Miller, assistant superintendent of the Swift & Co. plant, 3919 Papin street, and his wife, Mrs. Margaret M. Miller, became known yesterday through the sudden dismantling of their home, 405 Newport avenue, Webster Groves.

The wife is with friends at 2144 Edmond avenue, Wallingford.

Mrs. Miller, who is said to have inherited considerable property a short time ago, applied yesterday to the town marshal for aid in getting her clothing from the family home. A visit to the house showed the contents, including the clothing, had been moved away, and it was later learned that the goods apparently including the clothing, had been sold to Louis Seals.

When she left the Webster Groves home last Friday, Mrs. Miller took her 9-year-old daughter, Margaret, but Miller went to the Wallingford house where she was staying, and took the girl away. Mrs. Miller said last she would not try to recover her daughter at present.

POSTMASTER SLAIN IN ROBBERY; MAN AND WOMAN SUSPECTED

Body of Victim in Murder at Kennedy, Mo., Supposed to Have Been Thrown Into River.

CARUTHESVILLE, Mo., May 15.—J. A. Baynes, postmaster at Kennedy, 12 miles north of this city, was killed some time Friday morning and presumed to have been thrown into the river, as the body has not been found. Indications are that he was asleep in his home when struck with his own ax. Blood spots led from the house to the river bank, 100 feet away, and an old skirt is gone.

The postoffice in the same building had been ransacked, but there is no way of telling whether any money was secured. A watch and a gun belonging to Baynes are missing.

The crime is thought to have been committed by a man and a woman.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

"THE RIM OF THE DESERT."

THESE are one particular in which Ada Woodruff Anderson's Alaska tale, "The Rim of the Desert," is different. Much of the "action" anticipates the beginning of the story and is conveyed to the reader in the shape of yarns told by the characters. The treatment is carried rather to the extreme in making a dead man one of the heroes of the narrative.

David Weatherbee, prospector, perished in the wilds of Alaska before the novelist undertook to tell about the project. Weatherbee had planned and punish the wife Weatherbee had left behind in the States and who, according to Tisdale's understanding, had driven him to his death by her demands.

Both Hollis Tisdale and the reader get acquainted with Mrs. Weatherbee before either knows who she is. Both find out at the last that she had not treated David Weatherbee as badly as appearances had indicated, and there is a romance which makes amends for the untimely taking off of Weatherbee. The story is episodic and estimates the atmosphere of the frozen Northland, where men dare much to gain much in quest of elusive gold and tarry for the surer if slower gain that comes of reclamation.

As is usual with writers of books, however, this writer fumbles badly in her attempts to depict newspaper life and describe court proceedings. She has a reporter introduce himself as "representing" a certain newspaper, has him "detailed," has him obtain a story by flagrant eavesdropping and accept a check for \$100 from a person who had figured in a very commonplace automobile accident and was pleased with the reporter's "write-up" of it.

The description of a trial in a United States Court is weird. Some of these days an American novelist is going to discover that he has a perfect right to go into any courtroom that is handy and sit a few hours and find out how things are done in American courts, and put between the covers of a book a "court scene" which will differ from other "court scenes" between the covers of all other books in that it will be something like what happens in court. (Little, Brown & Co.)

MODEL HOUSING LAW.

A DECADE ago, when the few began to learn how the many live, there was quite a rage for model tenements. A great deal of energy, enthusiasm and money went into model tenements. The thing proved a rank failure, as it was doomed to be from the beginning. The model tenement solved to some extent the housing problem for a few families. The thousands of families still lived as "the other half." Social reformers soon explained to these enthusiasts the reasons for the failure of their pet scheme. They advocated model tenement laws as against model tenements. Housing laws based on science and common sense were calculated to solve the problem for all who had to live in tenements.

Quite a number of important books were written on the subject of housing and among these writers Lawrence Veiller of New York whose forth as the leader. An expert in housing, he has done more than any other worker in the field toward a better understanding of the situation. His book on "Housing Reform" helped people realize that the poor do not store their coal in the bath tubs, as they were generally accused of doing. His investigations brought out the fact that in tenement districts in New York there were no bath tubs in which to store coal, and that even if there were such bath tubs, the poor never buy enough coal.

THOUGHT SHE COULD NOT LIVE

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I suffered from a female trouble and I got so weak that I could hardly walk across the floor without holding on to something. I had nervous spells and my fingers would cramp and my face would draw, and I could not speak, nor sleep to do any good, had no appetite, and everyone thought I would not live. Some one advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had taken so much medicine and my doctor said he could do me no good so I told my husband he might get me a bottle and I would try it. By the time I had taken it I felt better. I continued its use, and I am well and strong. I have always recommended your medicine ever since I was so wonderfully benefited by it and I hope this letter will be the means of saving some other poor woman from suffering."—Mrs. MARTHA SEAVEY, Box 1144, Unionville, Missouri.

The makers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have thousands of such letters as that above—they tell the truth, else they could not have been obtained for love or money. This medicine is no stranger—it has stood the test for years.

If there are any complications you are not sure of, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

"THE FOREST OF SWORDS."

By JOSEPH A. ALTSCHILLER. D. APPLETON AND COMPANY.

JOHN SCOTT, AMERICAN, SAVES PRINCESS AEROPLANE FROM AVIATOR SHOT BY GERMAN.

SCOTT IS CAPTURED TWICE IN THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

HE ESCAPES FROM THE GERMAN LINES BOTH TIMES.

HE IS WOUNDED IN BATTLE AND HAS MANY OTHER ADVENTURES.

HE RECOVERS AND LEADS ATTACK TO RESCUE THE FRENCH GIRL HE LOVES.

THE ATTACK IS SUCCESSFUL AND HE SEES HIS SWEETHEART SAFELY OUT OF THE WAR ZONE.

SEE YOU IN PARIS. THANKS FOR THE RESCUE. GIVE US A PUSH.

THE ATTACK IS SUCCESSFUL AND HE SEES HIS SWEETHEART SAFELY OUT OF THE WAR ZONE.

SEE YOU IN PARIS. THANKS FOR THE RESCUE. GIVE US A PUSH.

THE ATTACK IS SUCCESSFUL AND HE SEES HIS SWEETHEART SAFELY OUT OF THE WAR ZONE.

SEE YOU IN PARIS. THANKS FOR THE RESCUE. GIVE US A PUSH.

THE ATTACK IS SUCCESSFUL AND HE SEES HIS SWEETHEART SAFELY OUT OF THE WAR ZONE.

SEE YOU IN PARIS. THANKS FOR THE RESCUE. GIVE US A PUSH.

THE ATTACK IS SUCCESSFUL AND HE SEES HIS SWEETHEART SAFELY OUT OF THE WAR ZONE.

SEE YOU IN PARIS. THANKS FOR THE RESCUE. GIVE US A PUSH.

THE ATTACK IS SUCCESSFUL AND HE SEES HIS SWEETHEART SAFELY OUT OF THE WAR ZONE.

SEE YOU IN PARIS. THANKS FOR THE RESCUE. GIVE US A PUSH.

THE ATTACK IS SUCCESSFUL AND HE SEES HIS SWEETHEART SAFELY OUT OF THE WAR ZONE.

SEE YOU IN PARIS. THANKS FOR THE RESCUE. GIVE US A PUSH.

THE ATTACK IS SUCCESSFUL AND HE SEES HIS SWEETHEART SAFELY OUT OF THE WAR ZONE.

SEE YOU IN PARIS. THANKS FOR THE RESCUE. GIVE US A PUSH.

THE ATTACK IS SUCCESSFUL AND HE SEES HIS SWEETHEART SAFELY OUT OF THE WAR ZONE.

SEE YOU IN PARIS. THANKS FOR THE RESCUE. GIVE US A PUSH.

THE ATTACK IS SUCCESSFUL AND HE SEES HIS SWEETHEART SAFELY OUT OF THE WAR ZONE.

SEE YOU IN PARIS. THANKS FOR THE RESCUE. GIVE US A PUSH.

THE ATTACK IS SUCCESSFUL AND HE SEES HIS SWEETHEART SAFELY OUT OF THE WAR ZONE.

SEE YOU IN PARIS. THANKS FOR THE RESCUE. GIVE US A PUSH.

THE ATTACK IS SUCCESSFUL AND HE SEES HIS SWEETHEART SAFELY OUT OF THE WAR ZONE.

SEE YOU IN PARIS. THANKS FOR THE RESCUE. GIVE US A PUSH.

THE ATTACK IS SUCCESSFUL AND HE SEES HIS SWEETHEART SAFELY OUT OF THE WAR ZONE.

SEE YOU IN PARIS. THANKS FOR THE RESCUE. GIVE US A PUSH.

THE ATTACK IS SUCCESSFUL AND HE SEES HIS SWEETHEART SAFELY OUT OF THE WAR ZONE.

SEE YOU IN PARIS. THANKS FOR THE RESCUE. GIVE US A PUSH.

THE ATTACK IS SUCCESSFUL AND HE SEES HIS SWEETHEART SAFELY OUT OF THE WAR ZONE.

SEE YOU IN PARIS. THANKS FOR THE RESCUE. GIVE US A PUSH.

THE ATTACK IS SUCCESSFUL AND HE SEES HIS SWEETHEART SAFELY OUT OF THE WAR ZONE.

SEE YOU IN PARIS. THANKS FOR THE RESCUE. GIVE US A PUSH.

THE ATTACK IS SUCCESSFUL AND HE SEES HIS SWEETHEART SAFELY OUT OF THE WAR ZONE.

SEE YOU IN PARIS. THANKS FOR THE RESCUE. GIVE US A PUSH.

THE ATTACK IS SUCCESSFUL AND HE SEES HIS SWEETHEART SAFELY OUT OF THE WAR ZONE.

SEE YOU IN PARIS. THANKS FOR THE RESCUE. GIVE US A PUSH.

THE ATTACK IS SUCCESSFUL AND HE SEES HIS SWEETHEART SAFELY OUT OF THE WAR ZONE.

SEE YOU IN PARIS. THANKS FOR THE RESCUE. GIVE US A PUSH.

bundled up and carried away to an imaginary island in the Pacific, where they are placed in a melting pot, and 10, 400 pages of the "Princess Cecilia." The book deals with an American insular possession where American civilization and Lyak morals go hand in hand. Slaves are beheaded and the tango danced to the accompaniment of a piñata, in the same building. The publishers say Elmer knows a good deal about the Orient, having spent a few days in Constantinople. The "Princess Cecilia" is a book, and Elmer is 25 years old. (Appleton.)

THE EAST AND THE WEST.

A story of narrow New England and the broad West is told by Honore Willis in the latest of her books, "Still Jim." The author starts out with the apparent purpose of delivering a preaching against indiscriminate immigration, but long before the end of the book she becomes convinced that she is on the losing side of the argument, and desists.

"Still Jim" deals with the development of a silent New England boy with a strange tend of mind into a broadgauged Western engineer constructing mammoth dams for the Government. The action in the tale is well sustained. (Stokes.)

A COLLEGE YARN.

HOLWORTHY HALL'S new Harvard book, "Pepper," is not a particularly not in the sense in which the word is used to denote the inhibition of alcoholic stimulants. There has been an unwritten law that the writers of

college stories must leave liquor out, and must make animal spirits, not distillated spirits, the prime mover in student pranks. Either Holworthy Hall never heard of this rule, or he has chosen to defy it, for in this book someone takes a drink on almost every page.

Holworthy Hall is a Harvard dormitory, and is the pen name of the present author, whose own name is Porter, and who proclaims himself an amateur writer. Some professionals may envy him the "pep" which he has put into his account of the doings of "Pepper" McHenry, who is successively "Prohibition" agitator, speculator, college paper writer and "social service" worker. (Century Co.)

ANOTHER DETECTIVE STORY.

THIS is the age of feminism, sure enough. Detective stories at one time sacredly dedicated to men authors have been adopted by the women writers to such an extent that about 75 per cent of the latest books of deduction and ratiocination are the outputs of the sex for years presumed to be incapable of continuing and coherent reasoning. "The Girl at Central," by Geraldine Bonner, is a regular detective story with the necessary mysterious murder and the unjust suspicions appearing thereto. "The Girl at Central" is a well-told, rapidly moving narrative and keeps the interest well sustained, which is all that the most capacious might expect in a detective story. (Appleton.)

Do you want a suburban home where the little folks have "lots of playground?" See the real estate offers in the Post-Dispatch—especially Sunday.

JOHN MCCOLLOUGH

Son of Mary McCollough, who disappeared from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, about the year 1891, is entitled to a large estate. Unless claim is immediately made, estate will descend to others. Communicate immediately with Arthur A. Mueller, Germania Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A novel from the play by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson

THE MAN FROM HOME

By Harry Leon Wilson

All Bookstores Everywhere \$1.25 net D. APPLETON & COMPANY Publishers New York

HURTS ONLY DIRT

This is the only antiseptic 5c cleanser that equals the 10c kinds

Make Everything Sanitary in the Kitchen Look for the Name KLENZER

A Mausoleum interment will give you, or yours, a wonderful solace at the time when you need the consolation most.

Ask and we will tell you about it.

Valhalla Mausoleum Co., 719 Boatmen's Bank Bldg. Phone 2114

POST-DISPATCH

Circulation Last Sunday, 353,936

Equalled only by four Sunday newspapers in the United States

Correct Glasses

When your eyes need attention you realize the policy of securing the best of service. That is just why you should go to

J. I. Chappell Optical Co. 904 Olive St. Opp. Scruggs.

and obtain the benefit of 15 years of successful business in St. Louis. Every patron has received

Hussung "Getz" the Bugs!

Phone Olive 1333 1125 Pine St.

Ropes Perry Isn't First-String Pitcher

BURMAN MAY BE FORCED OUT OF 500-MILE EVENT

Three-A Rule, Which Allows Only 3 Cars of Same Make, May Bar Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 15.—A new rule has injected itself into the Harman-Burman feud, originated as the result of Harman's move to disqualify his Harman special for the next Indianapolis 500-mile race, on the ground that it is really a Maxwell, and therefore, ineligible to compete, under the Three-A rule that "no more than three cars of one make shall start in any contest."

Burman immediately saw in the maneuver an attempt to eliminate his Harman special, alleged to be a Peugeot, of which make there already are three cars entered. To clear all doubts as to the exact identity of his machine, he renamed it Burman-Peugeot, stating that he had rebuilt the car himself until it was no longer Peugeot, but a hybrid.

Now it seems his move may prove a mistake, inasmuch as the addition of the word Peugeot to the name of his car may be construed as making it a fourth straight Peugeot entry. Peugeot would certainly receive full credit, it is argued. If he won, just as a "Harman-Maxwell" victory would be credited to Maxwell, and therefore, it is not fair to let him start under such title. He must make it Burman special, or nothing.

Exactly what Bob will do about the proposition, or for that matter, how the whole thing will come out, is shrouded in deepest mystery. Inasmuch as the case is without precedent or rule, the speedway is keeping out of the tangle, leaving it to the A. A. A. to solve.

BALL WINS BY "KAYO" OVER "KID" HAMILTON

"Battling" Ball scored a knockout over "Kid" Hamilton after two minutes of boxing in the feature bout of the weekly boxing show at the Future City C. C. last night. The semi-winners were hailed in the third round by referee Dixon, who said the contestants were not giving their best effort.

In the preliminaries, "Alligator Kid" gained a round decision over "Kid" Murphy, while the second bout resulted in a "kayo" victory for Bill Hawkins over Earl Moore.

EASTERN CREWS GATHER FOR TRIANGULAR RACE

PRINCETON, N. J., May 15.—Ideal weather conditions prevail here for the scheduled shell race between Princeton, Cornell and Yale on Lake Carnegie, commencing this afternoon. All the coaches predicted a close race.

William I. Forbes of Pennsylvania will be referee. The drawing for positions, which resulted in Cornell getting the west bank, Princeton the middle lane and Yale the canal bank.

NEW DAILY THROUGH SERVICE TO

Boston
VIA
WABASH

Beginning Tuesday, June 1st, the Wabash will operate daily through drawing room sleeping car service to Boston.

Leave St. Louis 7:02 p. m., arrive Boston 7:15 a. m., second morning.

NO EXTRA FARE

Superiority of Rotogravures

Is shown exclusively in its field every Sunday in the POST-DISPATCH.

They are not a passing fad, but an entire artistic change for the better in pictorial portraits.

Particularly note the beautiful women portrayed in tomorrow's issue. Soft flesh tints are daintily brought out without a trace of the "fly-screen" effect, which detracts from all the other papers' pictures, in the

THE BIG SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

The newspaper that draws attention to St. Louis from all over the United States.

Order it Sunday
5c for All

Concordia-Rolla Game Is Feature of Today's Card

Many Games Booked for School and Independent Baseball Teams.

Amateur baseball goes today have a program before them that is most inviting and includes games in which are represented every class of baseball, from grammar school games to intercollegiate battles and Sunday school struggles, to Commercial League contests.

The feature of today's outlay is the game between the Concordia Seminary and the Rolla School of Mines at Brock's Park this afternoon. The Concordians have shown a splendid team this season and the fact that they held the Chinese University team to a lower school score than many large Western school teams, indicates their strength. Rolla has won over many of the secondary state school nines and bids fair to give the miners a real game.

Schmidt, who some time back was given a trial by the Browns, will pitch for Concordia.

The Solman and McKinley High School teams will meet this afternoon in the second round of the intercollegiate League. McKinley, who through its first four games without a reverse, should be a tough opponent. Should the fourth round be played today, it would be a real test of the McKinley team's strength. In the next contest they will have clinched the scholastic flag for the third consecutive time. McQuoid and Walsh will act as the Solman battery, while Menze and Coates will oppose them.

The Chatham Brothers College team will open its home season with a contest with the Jefferson Barracks nine on the college campus.

Seven contests in the senior division and two in the junior are on to be played by the Sunday-School League teams this afternoon in Forest Park. The Commercial League of the Municipal Baseball Association has scheduled its second round for this afternoon in the public parks.

Some 40 games were played by the teams of the Grammar School League throughout the city this morning.

Peterson and Benson Plan Cue Tournament for Inter-City Stars

Unless present plans fail, St. Louis billiard fans will be treated to a crack three-cushion tournament yet this season. Frank Peterson and Charlie Peterson, local billiard magnates, are making arrangements for the tournament. It is planned to invite such stars as Charles Ellis of Cleveland, who won the Interstate three-cushion championship, which recently came to a close. Pierre Maupome, the Mexican of Philadelphia, and Charles Morin of Chicago, while Jensen and Peterson, will be the local representatives.

If plans are completed for the tournament, it will be started Wednesday evening, alternating between the Fox and Peterson's. Two of the probable contestants arrived here yesterday, Ellis and Maupome.

COLLEGE BASEBALL

Northwestern University 7, Purdue University 2.
Kansas Wesleyans 2, St. Mary's 0.
Henrick College 11, Arkansas College 4.
Jefferson City High 8, Sedalia High 6.

DECEASED PUTS HIS OCK ON 3 CUSHION RULES

Former Champion Signs Document Indorsing Changes Recently Tried Out.

Listening to the modern demand for more speed the experts in charge of the revision of the rules of carom and pocket billiards have made several changes in the three-cushion code which has just been completed and issued in book form.

These innovations were given a tentative trial in the world's three-cushion tournament held at Chicago last March and proved so satisfactory they have been adopted permanently.

Chief among these is the one-safety rule, which did not meet with approval from several of the leading professionals, who asserted it would rob the game of much of its defensive skill, which is almost as important a factor as skill in attack. Several of them expressed the belief that it might be all right for tournament play, but would not work well in match games.

It was a new experience for several of the strategists to have to play for a count after having played a deliberate safety shot, but it worked well in the Chicago tournament. There was more excitement in seeing a player try for a count from a difficult position than merely knocking his opponent's ball to the other end of the table several times in succession.

Rule Here to Stay.

All future matches will therefore be played under the one-safety rule. After having once played for safety, the striker must play to count or forfeit one point to his opponent.

During the world's three-cushion tournament objection was made to the power given the referee to decide if a player made an honest try for a count, or merely made bluff at it, his real intention being safety. This rule also has been made permanent. It is, of course, possible for a tricky player to evade the rule, but a true spirit of sportsmanship and a competent referee will practically eliminate any trouble on that score.

Another notable change in the limitations of the game is the location of the championship in regard to the location of the match. Under the rules the champion must play for the Jordan Lambert trophy the champion could make a challenger chase across the continent. Under the new rule he must name the city in which he has made a legal residence for three months, or if he has no legal residence in a city, he must name a city of 50,000 or more population within 100 miles of his legal residence. By mutual agreement with the challenger he may name a city more distant from his residence, but such agreement must have the sanction of the donors of the trophy.

The donors can name a public hall in the chosen city, but if he declines to play in a billiard room he must obtain the consent of the challenger and the sanction of the donors of the trophy.

Horgan Raised a "Roar."

One squabble that arose when John Horgan of St. Louis claimed the Jordan Lambert trophy on the ground that the time limit of one year had expired, will not be possible in the future. The new rules provide that the holder of the trophy must be notified of a challenge, but that in order that such notification be properly made he must keep the donors of the emblem informed of his whereabouts. If, in their opinion, he purposely evades such notification, he shall be declared to have forfeited the emblem.

It was possible under the rules of the Jordan Lambert trophy for the men to play 150 points in two nights, but the new code for the Brunswick trophy calls for three nights' play, 50 points each night.

Several other safeguards have been introduced, one providing that challenges sent by mail shall be accompanied by certificates of two responsible parties, setting forth the exact date at which the forfeit money was dispatched. The players signing the new rules are: DeGro, G. W. Moore, W. Daly, C. R. Morin, C. R. Ellis, A. H. Kieckhefer, W. B. Huey, H. B. Leah, L. Jevie, J. Capron, J. Hahman, P. Egan.

JUNIOR MARATHON NEXT EVENT FOR MISSOURI A. A.

The next athletic event on the schedule for the Missouri Athletic Association is the junior marathon, which will probably be held the third week in June. Officials of the Cherry Diamond club expect a record entry for this race, as there are many star long distance runners among the younger athletes of the city.

The race is for a distance of a little more than four miles. It will start at Blair's monument in Forest Park with the finish coming at the site of the new M. A. A. clubhouse, Fourth and Washington avenue.

Sunday Electric Service.

May 16th, 1915, Fishermen's trains via Alton electric line, leave Eads Bridge Trolley Station 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 a. m. Local service thereafter 50 minutes after each hour. Leave McKinley Station 5:20, 6:30, 8:05 a. m. Local service 10:25, 11:30, 1:30, 3:30 p. m. High speed, no-stop service East St. Louis to Alton, 1:20, 3:20, 5:25 p. m. McKinley Station, 5:10 p. m. Monks' Mound Scenic Line to Edwardsville, leave Eads Bridge trolley station 30 minutes after each hour. For other trolley outings, call Bridge 2500, St. Clair 1200.

FIFTY SCHOOLS ENTERED IN C. A. C. TRACK MEET

Athletes of the public and parochial schools are taking kindly to the events, which will be put on for their special benefit at the outdoor meet of the Columbian A. C., which is booked for May 22. Officials of the South Side Club announce that the entries from 50 schools have already been received. Several preliminary heats for the primary schools will have to be arranged.

The men in charge of the Tangled C. club are confident that the May 22 meet will be the best ever staged in this city. Besides the events for the public and parochial school athletes, there will be the open A. A. U. events and several races for the high school stars.

Athletics Take to Links.

Several of the Athletics took advantage of yesterday's open day and spent the off day on the Algonquin Country Club golf links. Manager Connie Mack chaperoned Harry Davis, "Butch" Malone, Harry K. Walsh. The American League champs played a ball meeting last afternoon. A lively program was indulged in. Malone coming up with the banner medal won.

Harvard Loses Another Good Football Man

Gilman, Star Tackle, Quits University to Accept a Position as Tutor.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 15.—Another Harvard footballer has been lost to the 1915 team through the withdrawal from college of J. A. Gilman, '16, a varsity tackle on the eleven of 1913. Gilman has left college to accept a tutoring position in Washington, and while his future plans with reference to returning to Harvard for a degree are unsettled, there seems to be little probability of his trying out for the team next fall. Gilman was unable to compete during the last football season on account of his academic standing, but made his "let" in the Yale game of 1913. He was looked upon as one of the most promising candidates for the eleven next year.

The line is still trailing the Harvard baseball team since Capt. Ayres' retirement from the game. He is quarantined at the college hospital with a bad attack of typhoid and will be out of the game for the rest of the season. Frapp is the second third baseman who has been forced to give up playing on account of illness since the beginning of the season. Capt. Ayres, who started the season in New Jersey, suffering from the effects of a nasal operation.

Capt. Ayres' eyesight has been considerably affected by the two operations to which he had to submit, and his resignation as leader of the Harvard team reached Cambridge last week. Huntington R. Hardwick of football fame has been elected to succeed him. Hardwick is the winner of three "let"s, having won the insignia in football, baseball and track. While his most prominent athletic associations have been with the football eleven, as a member of the baseball team he has shown considerable ability. He brought up the 14-inning game in the Harvard-Yale series of 1914 with a home run which decided the series for Harvard.

Minor League Swat Leaders

Barry of Minneapolis is ahead in the American Association batting race. His average is .500 for 13 games. Then come Paddock, St. Paul, .448; McMillan, Indianapolis, .436; Butcher, Indianapolis, .400; Lettvelt, Kansas City, .391; Best, Milwaukee, .374; Gardner, Cleveland, .365; Clemens, Louisville, .351; Carlson, Minneapolis, .350; Southworth, Cleveland; Harbeck, Milwaukee, and Compton, Kansas City, .341 each. Indianapolis leads the bases stolen, with 291, lead in club batting. Brooklyn, Indianapolis, leads the base stealers, with 10. Ellis of Louisville and Tippo of Indianapolis are credited with two victories and no defeats.

Haley of Providence leads the batters of the International League with .407. Jenkins of Atlanta leads the Southern Association batters, with .419. Then come Gribbons, Little Rock, .375; Paulino, Nashville, .373; Sylvester, New Orleans, .368; Scott, Memphis, .367; Harris, Chattanooga, .363; Allison, Memphis, .360; Crutcher, Memphis, .358; Hemmingsway, Birmingham, .356; Mack, Nashville, .313; Nashville, with .281, is leading the league in team hitting, and Birmingham is leading in home runs, with 10. Marshall, Chattanooga, with four victories and no defeats, leads the pitchers.

Mogridge, Des Moines, leads the Western League batters with .356 for five games. Next are Spahr, Denver, .421; Goshorn, Denver, .417; Griffith, Wichita, .415; Williams, Lincoln, .411; Krueger, Omaha, .404; LeJeune, St. Paul, .399; Krueger, Omaha, .393; Lincoln, .383; Traister, Toledo, .380; Lincoln, with .278, and Des Moines, with .275, lead in club batting. Waves of Wichita and Tydemann of Wichita lead the base stealers, with seven each. Leading pitchers are Harrington, Denver, with three victories and no defeats, and Harverson, Lincoln, with two and none.

Eastern Athletic Trials For Panama-Pacific Meet May Be Held at Harvard

NEW YORK, May 15.—An athletic meet will be held in the East to determine the men who will be sent to the Panama-Pacific track and field championship tournament. Frederick W. Roubien, president of the Metropolitan Athletic Association, was quoted today as saying that the Eastern tryouts will be held on June 26.

New York, Philadelphia and Boston, it is said, will be the main event. It is understood that negotiations are in progress for the privilege of having the meet in the Harvard stadium and that the money taken at the gate will go toward meeting the expenses of the trip to the Pacific Coast.



Make Your Plans Now to Spend Your Summer Outing in the Cool North Woods and Lake Region of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nor. Michigan. The finest fishing country in the world and the sportsman's paradise. Only one night's ride from Chicago on the

Let us plan an attractive vacation trip for you and send free illustrated booklets giving a complete list of resorts with rates, detailed maps, fish and game laws, and supply you with information regarding railway fares, train schedules, sleeping car reservations, etc. Call on or address G. F. BRIGHAM, C. A. C. & N. W. R. 315 N. 10th Street Tel. Main 1036 and Central 6666

The Foreward

(By the House of Kuppenheimer)



SPRING Clothes—again fashion favors the Kuppenheimer man! The body-shaped lines of the new style put more emphasis than ever on clothes that fit.

You difficult men who stoop slightly or carry the head forward—here is the Kuppenheimer FOREWARD model, designed especially to fit you perfectly without alteration.

You know better than we can tell you how often with ordinary clothes your collar has a tendency to kick out at the neck or sag too low at the back. You know, too, that alterations attempted at such pivotal points as the collar and shoulder often throw the whole coat out of balance and destroy the style effect.

The FOREWARD is made for men of all ages; men of regular figure, short, tall and stout men. And in various young men's models.

It comes in a wide range of fabrics, cut in the advanced Spring styles.

The FOREWARD is an original Kuppenheimer achievement, and is only found in the work of this House and in the stores of dealers who sell Kuppenheimer Clothes.

Prices—\$20 to \$40

Kuppenheimer Clothes are sold by a representative store in nearly every Metropolitan center of the United States and Canada. Your name on a post card will bring you our Book of Fashions.

THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER
CHICAGO

Copyright, 1915, The House of Kuppenheimer

THE above model and all other men's and young men's styles from the house of Kuppenheimer are sold in St. Louis exclusively by

Stix Baer & Fuller
GRAND LEADER SEVENTH & LUCKY SAINT LOUIS

SPECIAL SUNDAY SERVICE

EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, MAY 23, '15

To Stallings, Bush's Grove and Center Grove Park
40—TRAINS EVERY SUNDAY—40

GOING		RETURNING	
Leave ST. LOUIS	Leave GROVE PARK	Leave STALLINGS	Leave ST. LOUIS
5:00 A. M.	6:57 A. M.	7:08 A. M.	
7:30	9:48	9:01	
8:00	9:37	9:48	
8:40	10:10	10:21	
9:30	11:04	11:14	
10:00	11:20	11:28	
11:15	12:35 P. M.	12:47 P. M.	
12:01 P. M.	1:04	1:14	
12:40	1:43	1:53	
1:40	2:50	3:01	
2:00	3:44	3:54	
2:40	4:57	5:08	
3:30	5:20	5:29	
4:00	6:15	6:23	
4:40	7:07	7:16	
6:00	7:44	7:53	
6:30	8:36	8:42	
7:15	9:50	9:59	
8:45	10:14	10:22	
9:00	12:36 A. M.	12:48 A. M.	

Round Trip Tickets at Very Low Rates
Get away from the heat and noise of the city and enjoy a day at one of these pleasure places. And, remember, it's a clean, cool, comfortable ride via

Illinois Traction System
McKINLEY LINES

STATIONS—15th St. and Lucas Av.; Broadway and Salisbury Sts.

April Circulation

of the

Post-Dispatch

Sunday Average **362,519**
Daily and Sunday Average **207,758**
Daily Average (excluding Sunday) **183,948**

The Sunday circulation of the POST-DISPATCH is equalled by only four Sunday newspapers in the United States—two in New York and two in Chicago.

BANK RESERVES
\$10,847,390
ON THE WEEK
Gain in Cash and Reduced Loans Lift Surplus; Stocks Higher.

By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, May 15.—The Evening Post, in its copyrighted financial review, today says:
"The conditions have been expected after yesterday's market occurred on the stock exchange today. Friday's five to strong investors at rapidly decreasing prices, was bound to have its effect on the stock market's own position."
"But the striking fact about the day's movement was that, notwithstanding the points, even in the one to three points, there was no excited bidding up of prices. The recovery was steady and it was continuous; it appeared as if a large investing interest was ready to follow prices up in any wild advance. This is an altogether desirable situation, one might almost call it a correct reflection of the attitude of the American people as a whole towards the stock market at the present time."
"The bank statement for the week from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and a large flow of currency, added \$3,000,000 to the actual cash holdings, while reserves in the reduced \$10,847,390, probably because of the being an increase of no less than \$10,847,390 in the surplus."

DETAILED REPORT OF DAY'S TRADING IN WALL STREET

NEW YORK, May 15.—The clouds which gathered over the market yesterday as a result of the apparent crisis in the international situation, were partly dispelled today. Prices of stocks were generally higher, and interest was again revived by the fact that the market was not so much affected by the news of the strike in the coal mines as it had been expected to be. The market was strong, and the closing was a record.

NEW YORK CURE CLOSE

NEW YORK, May 15.—The market for gold and silver was strong today. The gold market was particularly active, and the price of gold was higher. The silver market was also strong, and the price of silver was higher. The market for foreign exchange was also strong, and the price of foreign exchange was higher.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Edward F. Foster, 25, and Mary E. Foster, 25, both of St. Louis, Mo., were granted a marriage license by the St. Louis city clerk today.

Sold Gold Wedding Rings, \$3 to \$25.

JACARD'S, Broadway, cor. Locust.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS

Reported daily for the Post-Dispatch by the New York Stock Exchange.

Am. Sugar	100	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Am. Can.	100	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Oil	100	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Ice	100	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Am. Loco.	2,400	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Am. Sm.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Telephone	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Ry.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Steel	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Pfd.	100	118 1/2	119 1/2		

STORAGE AND MOVING
COTTAGE BRILLIANT AUTO TRUCK MOVING CO. - 2400 Broadway, 2nd floor, phone 2400. Moving, storage, packing, crating, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.
SOUTH SIDE MOVING AND STORAGE CO. - 1301 W. 12th St., phone 2400. Moving, storage, packing, crating, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.
CRAWFORD'S Moving and Storage Co. - 1301 W. 12th St., phone 2400. Moving, storage, packing, crating, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.
W. WE MOVE YOUR FURNITURE - \$2.50 - PER LOAD - \$2.50. Moving, storage, packing, crating, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CENTRAL
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - COLORED
TENTH, 225 S. - 3 large rooms; newly decorated; \$15.00 up.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

HOUSES, FLATS, Etc.
SOUTH - South of Chouteau, near Forest Park; NORTH - North of Cass-Boston; CENTRAL - Levee to Grand, Chouteau to Cass-Boston; WEST - Grand to city limits, Chouteau avenue-Forest Park to Cass-Boston.

FLATS FOR RENT - NORTH
THEODORE, 3008 - 3 rooms and bath; well decorated; \$15.00 up.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT
SOUTH
PURNISHED COTTAGE - 1 room, bath, kitchen, refrigerator, etc. Call evenings 2400.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

WORLD COURT CONGRESS ENDS: COMMITTEE OF 100 CONTINUED
CLEVELAND, O., May 12 - The World Court congress held its concluding session here tonight with its delegates expressing the opinion that the latest movement toward world peace, as expressed in the Congress itself, is an international court of justice, has been launched toward a conclusion that is bound to be successful.

FORMER PORTUGAL PREMIER SAID TO HAVE BEEN SLAIN
Report Says Dr. Alfonso Costa Was Assassinated in Lisbon; Rebellion in Progress.
LONDON, May 12 - A dispatch from Madrid to Reuters' Telegrams Co. says it is reported there that Dr. Alfonso Costa, former Premier of Portugal, has been assassinated in Lisbon.

STOVE REPAIRS
FOR ALL STOVES, RANGES AND FURNACES. A. BRADLEY, 1301 W. 12th St., phone 2400. Repairing, cleaning, painting, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.

WALL PAPER CLEANING, ETC.
THREE rooms painted, \$10; paper included. 1915 Irving. Wall paper cleaning, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.

Paper Hangers and Painters
Our 1915 books await your pleasure. We have the most practical and artistic line of wall paper, paint, and other home furnishings. Call 2400.

FLATS FOR RENT - CENTRAL
DICKSON, 2412 - 4 nice, large, clean, light rooms; bath, toilet, gas, \$15.00 up.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

FLATS FOR RENT - SOUTH
DICKSON, 2412 - 4 nice, large, clean, light rooms; bath, toilet, gas, \$15.00 up.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

WEST
DICKSON, 2412 - 4 nice, large, clean, light rooms; bath, toilet, gas, \$15.00 up.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

WIFE SUES GEORGE F. BUSKIE
Says Railroad Auditor Embraced Other Women in Her Presence.
George F. Buskie, auditor of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, was made defendant yesterday in a separate maintenance suit filed by Mrs. Willie Buskie, who has been living with her parents in Lexington, Ky., for nearly two years.

Indications of a serious revolutionary movement against the present Portuguese Government of Portugal have not been lacking. Reports from this country for six months past have hinted at referred to political disorders. This information has reached the Spanish Ministry of the Interior. The rebellion is said to have broken out at Coimbra, Oporto, Lisbon and Santarém. Fugitives reaching Madrid describe the situation as extremely menacing. Telegrams and telephone communication have been severed and a complete state of siege has been declared. The people of the Faba News Agency, from whose agent this dispatch comes, gives it out under reserve, but at the same time says it believes the information probably is correct.

PROFESSIONAL
Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400. Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400. Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400.

WEST
BAYARD, 754 - Outside room, pretty furnished; also small room; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

WEST
BAYARD, 754 - Outside room, pretty furnished; also small room; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

WEST
BAYARD, 754 - Outside room, pretty furnished; also small room; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

WEST
BAYARD, 754 - Outside room, pretty furnished; also small room; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

WEST
BAYARD, 754 - Outside room, pretty furnished; also small room; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

WEST
BAYARD, 754 - Outside room, pretty furnished; also small room; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

WEST
BAYARD, 754 - Outside room, pretty furnished; also small room; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
LEGAL matters attended to, charges reasonable. Experienced lawyer, advice free. 1915 Irving. Wall paper cleaning, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.

DANCING
LESSONS, 20c, every afternoon and evening. At 1915 Irving. Wall paper cleaning, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.

DANCING
LESSONS, 20c, every afternoon and evening. At 1915 Irving. Wall paper cleaning, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.

DANCING
LESSONS, 20c, every afternoon and evening. At 1915 Irving. Wall paper cleaning, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.

DANCING
LESSONS, 20c, every afternoon and evening. At 1915 Irving. Wall paper cleaning, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.

DANCING
LESSONS, 20c, every afternoon and evening. At 1915 Irving. Wall paper cleaning, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.

DANCING
LESSONS, 20c, every afternoon and evening. At 1915 Irving. Wall paper cleaning, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.

DANCING
LESSONS, 20c, every afternoon and evening. At 1915 Irving. Wall paper cleaning, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.

DETECTIVES
EFFECTIVE - Expert, does shadowing and investigation. References, 1915 Irving. Wall paper cleaning, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.

DETECTIVES
EFFECTIVE - Expert, does shadowing and investigation. References, 1915 Irving. Wall paper cleaning, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.

DETECTIVES
EFFECTIVE - Expert, does shadowing and investigation. References, 1915 Irving. Wall paper cleaning, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.

DETECTIVES
EFFECTIVE - Expert, does shadowing and investigation. References, 1915 Irving. Wall paper cleaning, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.

DETECTIVES
EFFECTIVE - Expert, does shadowing and investigation. References, 1915 Irving. Wall paper cleaning, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.

DETECTIVES
EFFECTIVE - Expert, does shadowing and investigation. References, 1915 Irving. Wall paper cleaning, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.

DETECTIVES
EFFECTIVE - Expert, does shadowing and investigation. References, 1915 Irving. Wall paper cleaning, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.

DETECTIVES
EFFECTIVE - Expert, does shadowing and investigation. References, 1915 Irving. Wall paper cleaning, etc. Reasonable rates. Call 2400.

ROOMS and BOARD
Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400. Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400. Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400.

ROOMS and BOARD
Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400. Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400. Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400.

ROOMS and BOARD
Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400. Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400. Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400.

ROOMS and BOARD
Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400. Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400. Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400.

ROOMS and BOARD
Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400. Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400. Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400.

ROOMS and BOARD
Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400. Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400. Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400.

ROOMS and BOARD
Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400. Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400. Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400.

ROOMS and BOARD
Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400. Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400. Solid capital, 100 line account, 2400.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

ROOMS FOR RENT - CITY
PINE, 1408 - Housekeeping rooms; two connecting rooms, \$15 week; also hall room.
WASHINGTON, 1315 - Newly furnished front room; rooming; also housekeeping; also private family; references; also also; \$25.00 up.

The Jarr Family

Written for the Post-Dispatch
By Roy L. McCordell.

Mrs. Jarr Adds Hospitality to Her List of Grievances.

"O H, dear me!" exclaimed Mrs. Jarr. "The Cackberry girls are coming over to visit us again. What good is their home town to me?"

"What good is it to them?" asked Mr. Jarr.

"That's what I say," whimpered Mrs. Jarr. "But if it was San Francisco—and if your employer is going to send you to the Exposition, why, I wish he would—but the Cackberry town, I really do not need it."

"Whada ya mean, you don't need it?" "I mean I don't need it as a visiting place," Mrs. Jarr explained. "So what good is it to me to have to crowd us all to make room for the Cackberry girls or their mother, Mrs. Bulger, or their stepfather, that odious Bernard Bulger, who is a reptile?"

"Do you mean Mr. Bulger is a reptile in the personal sense, or do you speak of him as King Snake of the Society of Sagacious Serpents; or The Married Men's Protective Association, whose motto is: 'Hiss, Brothers, Hiss and Rattle! No Squaw Rule!'"

"I mean both," said Mrs. Jarr. "So I have been thinking of writing the Cackberry girls or telephoning them I can't entertain them. For, as I said, what is the good of having dear friends in their town? They only visit you all the time, and you never want to visit them."

"I'll send a telegram!" exclaimed Mr. Jarr eagerly, for Mrs. Jarr regarded the washbasin and world-wise young ladies with no great affection.

"Oh, let them come this time," said Mrs. Jarr. "It's nice to have young people around. Do you know any nice young men you could invite up to the house? It's high time Irene Cackberry was married; and Gladys, too, for that matter."

"I do not know any eligible young victims—I mean young men," said Mr. Jarr firmly. "If I did, I wouldn't lure the poor wretches to your snare of Hymen. Let the Cackberry girls chase, pursue and ambush their own husbands. Why can't they marry at home? Why, Jenkins, the bookkeeper, and a sister that visited there a week and got engaged."

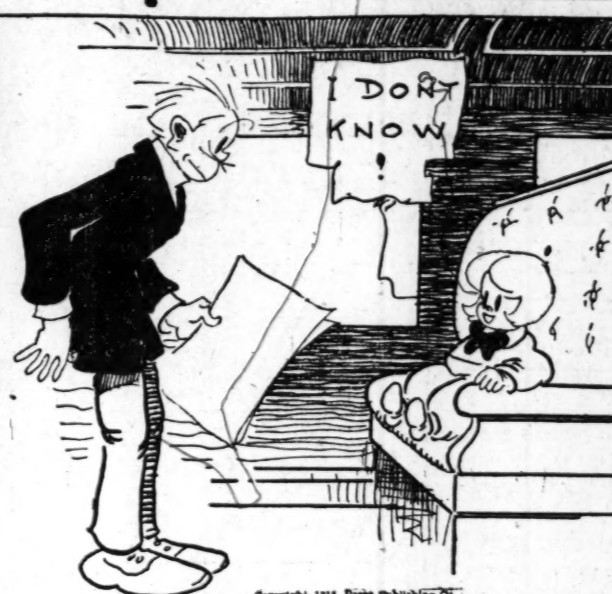
"That's just it," said Mrs. Jarr. "A girl always has the best chance to get a husband, away from her home town. That's why I would like to help Irene and Gladys Cackberry. They are liable to get a husband in a strange city. Any girl is. The very best way to marry a girl well is to take her on a trip—a sea voyage, especially. Young men who would never think of marrying a girl they knew well at home will become engaged almost on sight with a girl they meet traveling, especially on a steamship."

"The poor guys are seashore and helpless, and the only way to save themselves, when a girl is traveling with her mother also on the job, is to jump overboard as soon as he is introduced, I suppose."

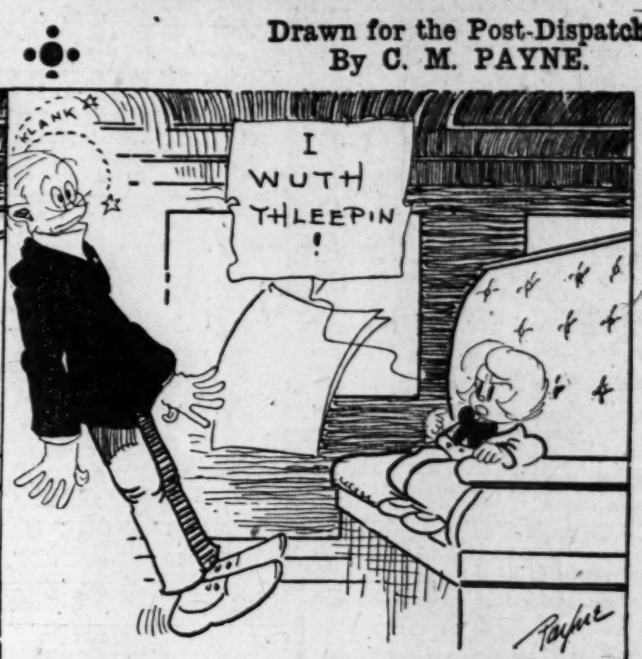
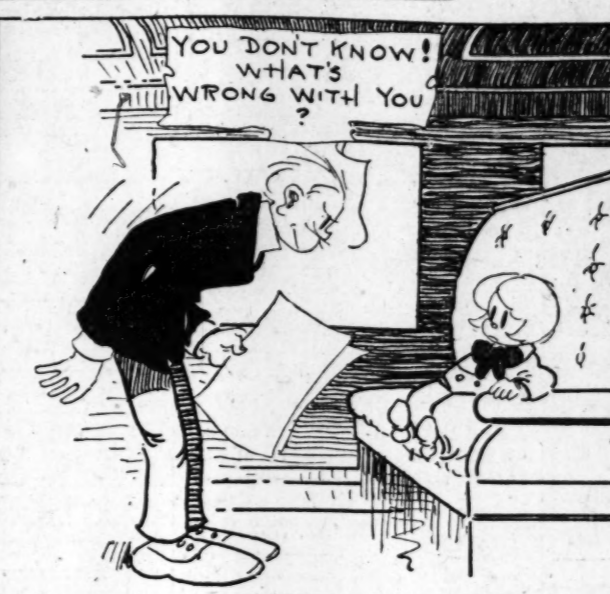
"How dreadfully you talk! (And it's not a bit gentlemanly or gallant.) Jack Silver, Poor Jack lost all his money," suggested Mr. Jarr. "He has been playing in such bad luck the last couple of years that even marrying a Cackberry girl couldn't make matters much worse. So, after all, it is a good thing Clara Mudridge didn't marry Jack Silver, or Jack lost all his money, and old man Smith, my boss, whom Clara married, has got plenty. So I suppose Clara, Mudridge-Smith knew what she was doing after all."

"She would have been much happier if she had married Jack Silver, even if he has lost his money," Mrs. Jarr declared. "And it wasn't her fault she didn't marry Jack Silver, either. So

S'MATTER POP?



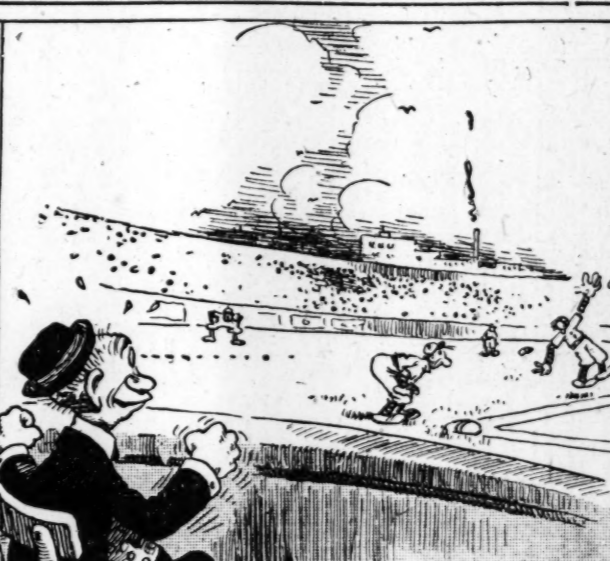
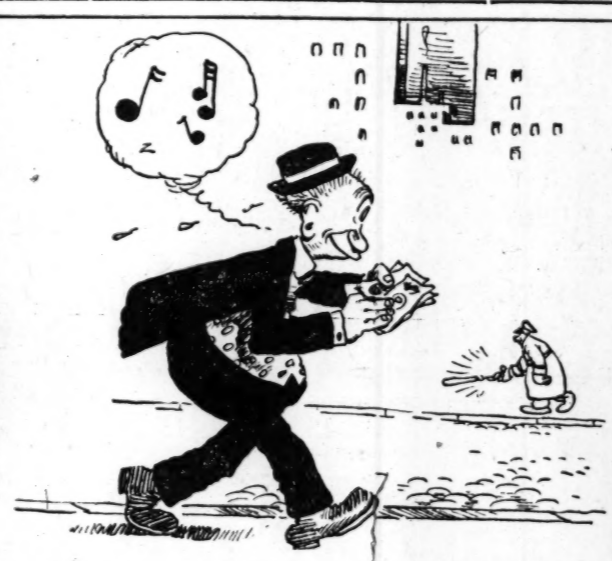
Totally Oblivious.



Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
By C. M. PAYNE.

Axel Doesn't Seem to Be Very Particular When It Comes to Getting Funds for the Game!

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
By VIC.



she makes the best of it with fine clothes, a fine home and automobiles."

"I thought that's all a girl wanted?" remarked Mr. Jarr.

"Maybe so and may be not," said Mrs. Jarr.

"Well, I'll have Jack Silver come around and meet the Cackberry girls when they arrive," remarked Mr. Jarr.

"No, I won't. Poor Jack never did me any harm," he added quickly.

"No," said Mrs. Jarr. "Let us try to introduce them to somebody with money. People with money have seldom any other endearing quality, and I don't like the Cackberry girls very much myself. There's a ring of the bell. I bet it's them. They have come a day sooner, so I couldn't stop them, I suppose."

Mrs. Jarr was right in one thing. It was the Misses Cackberry and a day ahead!

Playing His Trump.

SIR," said the young man, "I want to marry your daughter."

"You do, eh? What have you got to offer?"

"Myself—which includes a fair education, a good state of health, a reasonable amount of ambition, a creditable appearance, a modest salary and a strong desire to come into your office and get useful."

The old man shook his head.

"Not enough. Times are too hard. I can't afford a wedding."

The young man smiled.

"Now for my trump card," he said. "Everybody is eloping. We will elope and save the expense."

The old man caught his hand.

"She's yours, son, she's yours," Cleveland Plains Dealer.

The Night Bill Barnaby Was Plugged

A Western Tale in Rhyme.

Bill Barnaby of Purple Rock, he was a funny lad. Though lazy as a man could be he wasn't really bad. He hardly ever worked at all—he didn't own a claim, but Bill could play planners, friend, an' music was his game. Bill used to hang around a place in those days called the Star. It had an insterment that stood just off one side the bar an' while the miners drank an' talked Bill Barnaby would play. He did it 'cause he loved it so—he wouldn't take no pay.

When Bill would play "Home Sweet Home," those miners, coarse an' rough, would listen just an' quillike. They couldn't get enough. An' then he'd play "Kentucky Home" an' sing it soft an' low the tears would come in lots of eyes with thoughts of long ago. Bill's harmony was simply great; that feller had a heart an' when he'd play those old-time tunes his own tears used to start. He hung around about a year an' then one night in May he disappeared—just where he went the miners couldn't say.

The camp missed Barnaby a lot; the Star sure changed a sight. His music gone, the place got tough. The miners there would fight. Bill's playin', all the fellers knew, had sort o' soothed the men an' with it gone the place became a reglar trouble den. Two years went by—it got much worse. One night, in March I think, a great big fight took place in there. Some man refused to drink. They pulled their guns an' bullets flew, but aims were poor at best. Just at its height a man stepped in an' fell, shot in the breast.

When that occurred the rest of 'em quit shootin' right away. Nobody else was badly hurt—twas just a bluff affair. They picked the injured feller up.

The man was conscious still, an' when they looked him in the face they found they'd plugged poor Bill.

Well, say, the miners almost cried. Bill smiled an' says, "I guess I'm booked to cross the great divide. There'll soon be one chump less. But I ain't goin' yet a while. Just set me on that chair. I love that good old air!" They did it an' they held him there. Bill played an' sung real low "Kentucky Home" the same old way he did

before, you know. The miners stood with moistened eyes; no sound came from their lips. Bill stopped an' says, "That's all, I guess, an' then cashed in his chips."

We buried him next afternoon up near the Sunset mine an' on the mound we put a slab—a smoothed off piece of pine. We didn't want to lose the grave. To mark it was our aim. The pine slab said, "Bill Barnaby—Good Music Was His Game."

Ennu.

WHAT'S wrong with Simkins? He seems bored to death."

"He inherited a lot of money and paid his debts, and now he hasn't anything to occupy his mind."

Don't Ever Let Anyone Tell You This as a New One.

"A LION broke out of its cage at the circus yesterday."

"Anybody hurt?"

"No, but the excitement was in tents."

What Is Home Without Her?

WHAT is home without a mother?"

Tear the dear old motto down; In its place hangs quite another Stretched in worsted, framed in brown.

There's another woman—dearer, Harder far to keep and please; And some day that's coming nearer We'll adore her on our knees. White sobs choke your epiglottis For the dear old legend hurt! Hang another, namely: "What is Home without a servant girl?"

THE FABLE OF THE WICKED TURTLE

A WICKED turtle had for years been troublesome to the inhabitants of the marsh in which he dwelt. He bit the legs off frogs, ate fish with relish, and occasionally grabbed hold of a snake and held on until it thundered.

Finally the animals held a court and tried the turtle on the charge of murder. The turtle was there, with his harveized shell in perfect repair and covered with moss an' inch thick. He apparently enjoyed the deliberations of the judicial body, and was observed to smile at various times.

The judgment of the Court was that the turtle should be hanged by the neck until he was dead. When this decision was announced there was great cheering, and the court officers prepared to put the sentence into execution at once. They prepared a noose and approached the turtle. That astute tortoise drew his head back inside his shell and chuckled merrily at the inability of the executioners to carry out the sentence of the Court.

Moral: In these days turtles bribe grand juries or employ good attorneys.

May Sale of the Better Grade Pianos

An event of great moment to intending piano buyers. The story is quickly & succinctly told in the illustrations & prices below. Every instrument is new (with the single exception of the Sterling which has been rented, but is like new), & has never been off our floor. The reduction is made because they have been in stock longer than the allotted time, which fact however does not affect their intrinsic values.

Our intention is to stimulate business & move a large over stock of pianos at once. The early buyer will have choice of some very special propositions—

Monthly Payments Arranged



\$800 Mehlin Grand \$640



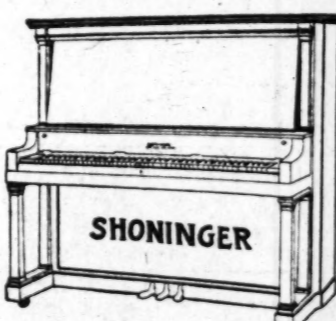
\$700 Angelus Piano \$560



\$800 Emerson-Angelus \$640



\$750 Krakauer Player \$575



\$350 Shoninger \$265



\$350 Sterling \$245



\$375 Melodigrand \$285



\$450 Krakauer \$325

New Players 88-Note

Stults Bros. \$295.00

Lombard 355.00

Templeton 365.00

Cecilian 395.00

Solo-art 445.00

Famous and Bar Co.

ENTIRE BLOCK, OLIVE, LOCUST, SIXTH AND SEVENTH STS.

Largest Distributors of Merchandise at Retail in Missouri or the West.

We Give Eagle Stamps and Redeem Full Books for \$2 in Cash or \$2.50 in Merchandise—Few Restricted Articles Are Excepted.

USED PIANOS

Huntington \$100.00

Stuyvesant 135.00

Gabler Grand 175.00

Wesley & Co. 85.00

Sixth Floor.

Fear Instinctive.



"What're the roosters yellin' for? Why, ya gink, they think it's a chicken hawk!"

AND still another definition. Most of the college yells in the school of experience are groans.

Dangerous Practice.

BREATHLESSLY he rushed into the barber shop and sprang into the chair.

"I want a shave and a haircut, and I have only 15 minutes," he said.

Old Fritz stopped to consider, and asked, "Which do you want the most?"

"A shave."

The shave took about 11 minutes. As Fritz removed the towel from his customer's neck, he said: "Mine friend, don't defer again ask a barber to cut your hair and shave you in 15 minutes, because some time you may find a barber vat would do it!"—Youth's Companion.

The keenest disappointment comes, not of failure of hopes to be realized, but of failure of hopes realized to measure up to expectations.